OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 9, 1877.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 5th instant.

Read letter from the Acting Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 30th June, forwarding reports and proceedings of the departmental enquiries instituted to discover the cause of the collision between the barque Carnegie and the ship Feronia on 27th June, while the former was in charge of Mr. 1st class pilot Kennard, and also regarding the carrying away of two fishing stakes north of Sunken Rock by the barque Inveravon while in charge of Mr. 3rd class pilot Wilson. The Acting Deputy Conservator states, that he has severely censured both pilots, and directed them To be more careful in future. Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee. Resolution; to be recorded.

Read letter from the Acting Traffic Manager, dated 29th June, forwarding letter from Messrs. D. Dessay and Co., intimating that it is their intention to use the warehouse they propose to erect on the land conditionally agreed to be leased to them on Elphinstone Estate as a depot for the storage of toor dhall and for grinding dhall. The Acting Traffic Manager is of opinion, that as there will thus be no competition with the Ryan Grain Market there is no objection to the lease being granted. Read minutes of members of Land Committee. Resolution: There is no objection to the lessees using the warehouse for the storage or grinding of dhall.

Read letter from the Acting Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 4th July, reporting that on 29th June the ship Annot Lyle, in pilotage charge of Mr. 2nd class pilot Cook, fouled the ship Benefactress and carried away the mizen royal mast of the latter vessel, and that the Annot Lyle was in consequence delayed in leaving the port the whole of the following day. Also that on 30th June the barque Autofagasta, in pilotage charge of Mr. 3rd class pilot Paddy, fouled the barque Queen of Cambria, doing serious damage to both vessels. He states that he has suspended Mr. Paddy from duty pending the decision of the Trustees, and that the result of the departmental enquires which are being made will be duly communicated to the Trustees. Resolution: The further report of the Master Attendant hould be awaited.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table: Government Resolution, dated 28th June, sanctioning the arrangement proposed to be made with Messrs. Glover and Co. for lowering the floor of the Prince's Dock from 56-30 to 55 on datum.

Pilotage statement week to 3rd July,

20	Vessels	piloted into harbour.
18	„	„ out of „
4	„	transported.
2	„	attended to.

AN IMPENDING ROYAL BANKRUPTCY.

THE King of Burmah, with all the resources of his kingdom, is in a thorough state of bankruptcy, and if his subjects were like some other peoples, there would have been a great outbreak. The state of things may be imagined, when his troops, who are not rationed by the State, have not yet been paid up for the year 1238 Burman era (1875-76 A.D.). The ministers are busy inducing the natives and foreign residents to lend money to His Majesty; and what they have been able to raise, upon the very exorbitant rate of interest, 3 per cent. per mensem, is being thrown away in excavating a canal from the main palace to a temporary residence on the east of the city. With the view to make it more public that the royal coffers are empty, as well as to induce money-lenders to come forward more readily, a set of rules has been printed and distributed throughout the city; in fact, it is intended to issue an internal loan of any amount that people can be wheedled into subscribing. The circular is headed "Rules for borrowing money" and commences thus: 1st, "To prevent the rich and poor who may have accumulated some money by trade or labour from loss and failure, and in order that they may be further benefited without any risk whatever, they may, if it so be their wish, pay in such monies, which the Woongees and Atwinwoons will be directed to accept. 2nd. The monies so paid in will be expended in the propagation of the tenets of the Bhudhist doctrine, and the good of the kingdom. 3rd. The ministers connected therewith will be directed to pay the interests on monies so received to the lenders without fail upon due dates. 4th. When the period of the loan expires upon any bond, the Woongyees and Atwinwoons will be directed to pay both principal and interest forthwith. 5th. To enable the Woongyees, and Atwinwoons, to meet the principal and interests of such loans, they will be directed to draw from the Customs revenue on imports from lower Burmah, on the exports of the 12 kinds of products of the kingdom."

The ministers are all busy, not with what they should do in the matter of a new Treaty with the British Government, the old one being about to expire, but with begging, demanding, coaxing, and, in very many cases, making use of their power and authority to coerce such of their subjects as are supposed to have some spare cash into lending it to the King.

After sucking the mercantile community dry, the ministers are now resorting to their respective subordinates, clerks, and writers, and have even attempted to induce a dynedau (lictor) whose pay is nominally 6 rupees and who has not been paid for two years, to lend money to his Majesty. Can any one predict what the Government is coming to, when they have to ask of clerks and peons, whose respective allowances are Rs 15 and Rs 6, not to forego their arrears, but to advance money?

The King and his ministers are behaving like madmen. A contract has, we hear, been signed by Mr. Hazlewood of Rangoon, to undertake the sale of all the cotton produced in Burmah, as also to sell for account of His Majesty such other produce as may from time to time be supplied him. Imagine the Burmese Government requiring a person to enter into a bond to undertake the sale of produce on a commission of 2½ per cent. Some months back a native of India brought up some shop goods, and although the articles were quite useless to the King, he bought them up at the highest prices fixed and told him to return to his country and come back with more. The man in good faith did come back and sold His Majesty's some 15 to 20,000 rupees worth of goods, and he is now running about the streets and after everybody enquiring as to the best mode of getting payment. It seems to us that what has been already brought to notice indicates the begging of the end.

COLONEL GRANT'S CASE.

"GHOORKHA" writes upon this case to the *Madras Times* as follows:

A correspondent signing himself "Staff Corps," in your issue of the 26th instant, and remarking on the case of Col. Grant, says, "Rely upon it, Sir, that no officer has as yet been removed from the corps by that authority on any but strong grounds. . . . . Of courses, those so removed for incompetency or misconduct will always grumble, unless they are actually imbecile." Of Colonel Grant's case I know very little, and that only on hearsay, but if he were removed for misconduct or incompetency, why was not the cause of removal notified to that officer and to the Army at large? Suppression of the cause of removal alone is complained of, and I have no doubt Col. Grant would have met any charges, had they been preferred, but I believe that none were. He was doing General Duty, and it was notified to him that his services were no longer required, and he was ordered to send in his papers, failing which, he would be put on the retired list! Your correspondent says he has not as yet heard of any one being removed except on good grounds. I fear your correspondent is either a young officer, or that he has not paid much attention to what occurred about 1872-73, when an order came out from the Secretary of State to shelve all officers out of employ; not only Colonel Grant, and another namesake, though no relation of his, but many others in the Madras and Bengal Armies suffered by being forced to retire. It was owing to the agitation caused by those forcible retirements, that the present bonus and retiring scheme was forced from the Government, but it persistently refused to grant the boon to the unfortunates already removed through no fault of their own. I remember the case of Col. Hicks, commanding the 44th Goorkhas, as gallant a corps as any in the service. This officer had served with distinction in several campaigns, more particularly during the mutiny. He had commanded the 44th during the first Lushai campaign and had been thanked in general orders for his services on that occasion. He had been complimented by the former and the then present Brigadier for the efficient state of his regiment. Although of some 35 years' service Col. Hicks was a wiry man, good cricketer and able to kill half the young men, in going up and down hills. But he was not very popular, his manner being against him, but there was no question of his efficiency. The second Lushai campaign commenced, he and the Brigadier were not on very good terms; he was left behind at an unimportant post, and his second in command, a most gallant officer, but in feeble health and without much experience of war, was taken on. The brunt of the campaign fell on the 44th. Colonel Nuttall, was made a C. B. and got brevet rank; Colonel Hicks was not mentioned. This rankled in his breast, and one day on the Brigader calling on him privately, he very foolishly ordered him out of his house, saying he did not wish for his acquaintance. A most foolish thing to do, and a most disastrous one to him as it turned out! Everything to his prejudice was raked up, and he was reported to the Chief as a most inefficient officer. Three officers were sent up to enquire, but they were forbidden to give any opinion. They were notoriously in favour of Colnel Hicks, and dead against the Brigadier. Discipline must be upheld. Col. Hicks was the next senior officer to the Brigadier in the District. They could not be left together in the same station and District, so the Chief, in a very kind letter, told Col. Hicks he was very sorry, but he must remove him, but gave him the choice of any other station in Bengal, where he could reside and do general duty. Surely this was a heavy enough punishment. Just then came the order from the Secretary of State to shelve all officers out of employ, and, without any further charge being preferred against him, he was summarily pensioned off, went to Canada a broken hearted man and died there in less than a year! This is one case out of many.

THE BIBLE IN MADRAS PRISONS.

A CONTROVERSY has been going on for some time as to whether an offer which had been made to supply Bibles to the Prisons of the Presidency should be permitted. We now learn that, in submitting for the orders of Government a request made by the Committee of the Madras Auxiliary Bible Society for permission to present two or three copies of the Bible free of cost to each of the jail libraries in order to place the Bible within the reach of the general body of prisoners, Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Tennant, Inspector General of Jails, observed that the spirit of existing orders on the subject of religious teaching to convicts is, in his opinion, opposed to such a step, and adds that if the Bible is merely to be used as a horn-book for the teaching of English or the Vernacular, there are other class-books better suited for the purpose, and in his opinion the Bible ought not to be so degraded; and that, on the other hand, if it is to be used for instruction in its doctrine, and is intended as a means of conversion to Christianity, the proposal of the Committee is directly opposed to the principle of neutrality in matters of religion, declared in Her Majesty's Proclamation of the 1st November, 1858. We are glad to learn that the Madras Government, however, have taken a very different view of the matter, and, in accepting the offer of the Auxiliary Bible Society, remark that no prisoner need peruse the Bible unless he wishes to do so, that it does not appear open to objection on the grounds stated by the Inspector General of Jails, and further that the late Court of Directors, in paragraph 84 of their well-known Educational Despatch of 1854, approved of the Bible being placed in all School Libraries. *Apopros* of the foregoing we may mention that we have heard that in one instance a Superintendent of a certain District Jail refused a Eurasian prisoner permission to use a Bible, and that he was only allowed one after a representation made to an official visitor who chanced to visit the Jail referred to some time after the prisoner's first application for a Bible. The European Prison at Ootacamund is, we learn, well supplied with Bibles and Common Prayer Books for the use of the Protestant prisoners, and the Douay Edition of the Bible for the Roman Catholics.—*Madras Times.*

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF TWO PLANTERS.

IN THE POLICE COURT OF KANDY.

Before H. L. MOYSEY, Esq., Police Magistrate.

Revd. W. E. Matthew complainant *vs.* W. R. HAUGHTON and J. H. LLOYD defendants.

PLAINT, that the defendants did on the 15th day of June, at St. Paul's Church at Kandy, disturb the performance of Public Worship therein in breach of the 20th clause of Ord. 11 of 1842. Defendants plead severally not guilty.

Complainant sworn.—I am the Chaplain of St. Paul's Church, Kandy. Yesterday, while service was going on, defendants came into the church during the first lesson and took seats half way down the church on the right hand side. At the end of the Magnificat I heard an Amen sung indecorously. I then saw the defendants talking loudly, so that I could hear their voices, though not their words. I waited till they were quiet before commencing the second lesson. In the responses which followed I heard the defendants again responding irreverently. During the hymn I saw the second defendant point indecorously at people on the other side. I then went down to them and told them they must either be quiet or leave the church, which they refused to do. I tried to take first defendant out of the seat, but he resisted and spoke in a loud tone, so I left him. I then went and fetched the police and gave defendants in charge; the result was that there was general confusion in the church. Both the defendants were drunk. I did not hear what they were saying. I don't remember what first defendant said when he resisted me. I left them at once to get a Constable, as it only would have created greater disturbance if I had stayed.

Cross-examined.—The disturbance was caused by the defendants responding in an irreverent way, there is no objection to loud responses made reverently. Every one

was looking at them. I cannot say if they had books. I think not. I saw them talking, but do not know what they were talking about. I did not hear either of them ask for a prayer book. I told defendant they must leave the church. At first they made no answer. I am sure not. First defendant was drunk ; he smelt of liquor. Second defendant I believe from his manner was drunk : that was outside after I had given them into custody. I do not know what happened after the Police took charge ; defendants were in church till the end of the service.

Frederick Godsan sworn.—I was in St. Paul's church yesterday evening. I heard defendants come into church ; they took seats immediately behind me. I think they came in during Psalms, but I am not sure ; defendants were behaving badly ; they were singing irreverently, making fun of the music and talking, they did not talk very loud. I cannot remember what words they used ; they were doing this all through the service. It disturbed me very much. I noticed the person in front of me turn round. The complainant came down to them and asked them to behave orderly or leave the church ; they did not leave. Complainant then left the church ; then the defendants used abusive language towards the complainant, so that I could hear it. I should think the man in front of me could hear it. Then the police came into the church at the end of service and took the defendants into custody. I should think the defendants were drunk, from their behaviour. Second defendant spoke to me outside the church, and appealed to me as a witness that he was not drunk. The abusive language I refer to was a threat to knock the Archdeacon down if he came to them again.

Cross-examined.—I can only answer for myself and the man in front of me being disturbed. I cannot say which defendant used the abusive language. It was some one immediately behind me. There was another person in the seat ; of course it might have been him. Defendant did not ask complainant for his reason for requiring them to leave ; there was not very much confusion ; people looked round. I do not know if defendants had any books ; they did not ask any one for a prayer book, in front at least ; the service was not shortened by defendants' conduct.

For the defence, first defendant states : I was at the Queen's Hotel, and asked second defendant to come to church, and we drove there. In our seats there were prayer books and no hymn books. I got a hymn book from a man in the pew but very small print, I did not know the words. I sang, but cannot sing well. Second defendant stretched out his hands to ask for a hymn book; then complainant came up and said go out of the church, and left the church ; and two policemen came and we went out with them.

Second defendant states : I was not drunk. I did speak loud. I went away quietly and complainant would not hear any explanation.

JUDGMENT.—The evidence of complainant and of the first witness for the prosecution is quite clear, and I see no reason to doubt its accuracy, given as it was with great care. I have no doubt that the defendants were behaving indecorously in the church, and that by making what they would call fun of the responses, they did disturb those of the congregation who were near them. Such behaviour could not have been through ignorance or accident ; it must therefore have been malicious ; the only reason to be alleged for their conduct is that they were the worse for liquor. Defendants are found guilty, and as they have, by pleading not guilty, shown that they have no feeling of regret for what they have done, for conduct which I consider most disgraceful, I sentence them to the highest penalty I can, under the clause of the ordinance under which they are charged. Defendants are fined Rs. 100 each, or in default of payment to imprisonment without hard labour for seven days each.—*Ceylon Times*, June 21.

THE CONFESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, JUNE 14.

THE Earl of Redesdale rose to call the attention of the House to a book entitled "The Priest in Absolution," which had been privately printed by and was at the disposal of an association of clergymen called the Society of the Holy Cross for private and limited circulation among the clergy. The book the subject of his notice was brought under his observation a short time ago, and he ventured to think that the fact of such a work being in existence was well worthy the consideration of their lordships' House and of the whole country. The society by which it was printed and circulated was one called the Society of the Holy Cross, and had among its members many well-known and in some respects very excellent men. The Rev. A. H. Mackonochie was Master of the Society, and on the Council were the Rev. Dr. Littledale, the Rev. A. H. Stanton, the Rev. C. T. Lowder, and the Rev. H. D. Nihill, and the Rev. A. Tooth was one of the Foreign Missions Committee. With regard to the book itself, he believed it had been compiled by a gentleman now dead, from whose widow the Society had purchased the copyright. It seemed to be regarded with suspicion even by those who had published it, because in the preface there was this passage :—

"To prevent scandal arising from the curious or prurient misuse of a book which treats of spiritual diseases, it has been thought best that the sale should be confined to the clergy who desire to have at hand a sort of *vade mecum* for easy reference in discharge of their duties as confessors." That statement was not a little remarkable ; and he was informed that in reply to one clergymen who had requested copies of the work to be forwarded to him, this reply was received :—"I am unable to comply with your request without reference to some well-known priest of your acquaintance." Bearing in mind the doctrines of the Church of England, the doctrines laid down in this book were rather extraordinary. He would not quote many extracts to their lordships, but to show the character of the book he felt bound to quote two or three. Here was one :—

"There is no resource for the spiritually sick, but private confession and absolution ; and to make that effectual it is necessary that the penitent be examined with discretion and expertness."

Again,—

"Children may receive absolution with much spiritual benefit after seven, or even five or six."

"The priest must be careful not to be too reserved in questions, lest he risk thereby the loss of a great good for the sake of the less."

"Children may be asked with whom they sleep ; if they have played with their bed-fellow ; touched each other designedly or unbecomingly.

"Adults : with whom they had to do ; whether more than once with the same person ; when it took place ; how often the sin was committed ; how often interrupted before committed."

He did not like to go into these matters, but he ought, perhaps, to bring one further subject of examination under their lordships' notice to show how grave was the matter to which he had ventured to direct attention, in the hope of putting a stop to the practices inculcated by the book :—

"In regard to married persons, the priest is bound ordinarily only to inquire when he finds it necessary of wives if they have rendered due benevolence, and that only in the most modest way he can, and not inquire further unless he be asked questions himself. Wives should be asked if they have not caused their husbands to blaspheme by not rendering due benevolence. Wives often by refusing the latter are damned, and cause the damnation of their husbands by driving them to thousands of iniquities. The questions should be veiled in discreet language : 'Do you obey your husband in what belongs to the marriage state ?'"

The danger arising from auricular confession was admitted in the book, for in one passage it was stated that the confessor "should abstain from every word which springs from tenderness," and that "though he may say 'My dear son' to a young man, prudence forbids him to say 'My dear child' to one of the other sex." Then there was this testimony in the book as to the result of the system :—

"It is only too easy during long interviews to be exposed to the incursion of impure affection, and to lose more than is gained. Circumspection is the more necessary when the youth or appearance of people, or the subjects of confession, or their great piety or wickedness, might cause more easily bad impressions on his or their hearts. Pity, I say, has been more than once a wreck upon which imprudent confessors have been wrecked, who, by commencing with a simple spiritual esteem, have ended insensibly with a sensual and carnal love.'"

It was a doctrine of the Church of England that there were only two Sacraments. According to this book, Confession and Absolution were a Sacrament. Another doctrine of the Church of England was that there was but one Mediator between God and man. What did this book say ?—

"To think of the Ever Virgin Mary and her purity, and to beseech God to hear her intercession on behalf, of those who long for likeness to her immaculate example."

This was the manner in which the book described "the priest :"—

"The Priest as a Judge.—It is in his capacity as Judge, in remitting or retaining sins, that skilful adroitness supplies him with means for bringing the sinner to a right state for receiving absolution."

It was further stated—"The priest is Judge in the place of God." That was, he assumed to himself perfect infallibility of decision in respect of the persons who came to him to receive absolution, and thereby to be relieved from all responsibility on account of their sins. He submitted to their lordships that the time had come when the laity should move in this matter. Hitherto it had been treated too much as one exclusively for the clergy. Since he put his notice on the paper his attention had been called to a book entitled "The Priest's Prayer Book, designed as an Appendage to the Book of Common Prayer. Fifth edition. Much enlarged : 369 pages." In this book were directions under the heading "Communion of the Sick with the Reserved Sacrament." What did the rubric of the Church say in reference to the consecrated elements ?—

"If any remain of that which has been consecrated it shall not be carried out of church, but the priest and such other of the communicants as he shall then call unto him shall immediately after the blessing eat and drink the same."

And the 28th Article was in these words :—

"The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was not by Christ's ordinance reserved, carried about, lifted up, or worshipped."

But what did the "Priests' Prayer-Book" say :—

"The priest then takes the Blessed Sacrament from the pyx. and, holding it before the sick person, says—'Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world.' He kneels down and adds,—'Lord, I am not worthy that thou shouldest come under my roof, but speak only and Thy servant shall be healed.'"

He did not know whether the book had been seen by the right reverend Bench. He thought it was deserving of their attention, and he hoped their lordships would be of opinion that the time had arrived when there should be a decided condemnation of practices such as those indicated in the volumes from which he had quoted his extracts. (Hear, hear.)

The Archbishop of Canterbury.—My lords, I think none of your lordships will doubt for a moment that the noble earl has undertaken a most disagreeble and painful task. I feel obliged to the noble earl for putting aside his private feelings in order to draw attention to this very serious and important matter. The noble earl asks whether our attention has already been drawn to this book, published by the Society of the Holy Cross. It is owing to the courtesy of the noble earl himself that my attention was drawn to it very lately. I trust, and indeed feel convinced, that the persons represented by this book are very few indeed. I shall feel very much surprised if it should not turn out that there are only very few of the clergy of the Church among those persons. At the same time, the fact that such a book should be printed and circulated is to my mind a matter of very great concern. The noble earl spared us from many details ; but, at the same time, he read quite enough to show that no modest person could read the book without regret, and that it is a disgrace to the community that such a work should be circulated under the authority of clergymen of the Established Church. (Hear, hear.) Most of us felt pained when details were brought forward of what in some degree is authorized by another branch of the Church of Christ ; but we had the satisfaction of knowing that in that other branch of the Church of Christ, were the sanction of that authority is given, very great care is taken in respect of the most dangerous weapon which is put in the hands of its clergy. If, however, I understand the question rightly, the pereons who put this book forward have no authority but one which they have arrogated to themselves. (Hear, hear.) They have been in no way invested with authority by their superiors to do what they have done in this matter. (Hear, hear.) And, my lords, those restrains which in the Church of Rome are imposed in order to prevent those results arising which we might expect to arise from the practices to which I am referring are certainly wanting in this case. (Hear, hear.) Now, I do not know whether the law is broken if a book of this nature is circulated without being publicly sold ; but I cannot help thinking that the person who circulates a book of this kind, even though he refuses to give it to a clergyman who applies for it unless he refers to some third party, is trenching very near the confines of the law. (Hear, hear.) As to the particular question of doctrine to which the noble earl alludes, I may say that it has engaged the attention of the Right Rev. Bench on more than one occasion. It was in the year 1873 that the whole body of the Bishops of the Province of Canterbury drew up a formal declaration of opinion on the subject, and a noble lord having moved for it, the declaration was laid on the table and has been recently printed for the use of your lordships. In that document there is this statement :—

"In the matter of confession, the Church of England holds fast those principles which are set forth in Holy Scriptures, which were professed by the primitive Church, and which were reaffirmed at the English Reformation. The Church of England, in the 25th Article affirms that penance is not to be counted for a sacrament of the Gospel, and, as judged by her formularies, knows no such words as 'sacramental confession.' Grounding her doctrine on Holy Scripture, she distinctly declares the full and entire forgiveness of sins through the blood of Jesus Christ to all who bewail their own sinfulness, confess themselves to Almighty God with full purpose of amendment of life, and turn with true faith unto Him."

Having enumerated the two cases in which the Church has made special provision for the relief of troubled consciences, the declaration proceeds :—

"Nevertheless it is to be noted that for such a case no form of absolution has been prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, and further, that the Rubric in the first Prayer Book of 1549, which sanctioned a particular form of absolution, has been withdrawn from all subsequent editions of the said book. In the Order for the Visitation of the Sick it is directed that the sick man be moved to make a special confession of his sins if he feel his conscience troubled with any weighty matter, but in such case absolution is only to be given when the sick man shall humbly and heartily desire it. This special provision, however, does not authorize the ministers of the Church to require from any who may resort to them to open their grief a particular or detailed enumeration of all their sins, or to require private confession previous to receiving the Holy Communion, or to enjoin or even encourage any practice of habitual confession to a priest, or to teach that such practice of habitual confession, or the being subject to what has been termed the direction of a priest is a condition of attaining to the highest spiritual life."

I quote this paper to show your lordships that the Bishops of the Province of Canterbury have endeavoured to put forward the views of the Church on this matter ; and I do hope and trust that right views with respect to it do prevail generally among the clergy, and that the clergy who have recourse to such modes of introducing confession or of prying into the secret thoughts or hearts of those who come to them are but the few exceptions. (Cheers.) I am bound, however, to say that it is with the profoundest regret I have heard the names of some of those who have been mixed up in this matter. Among those sent me was one of a clergyman in my own diocese whom, as Christian gentleman, I highly respect. I felt it my duty to point out to him the position in which he had placed himself in consequence of his connexion with this book or with the society which issued it. That clergyman is, I believe, at present abroad, and therefore I have not been able to procure a reply from him as yet. But I trust that more than one of the clergymen connected with this society will feel that they have fallen into a most grievous mistake. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps their motive may have been a good one. Indeed, I should say that certainly it has been because they have acted with the view—a faulty one, no doubt—of being better able to conduct the mind of those intrusted to their spiritual care. But they have made a most grievous mistake in endeavouring to pry into the secret thoughts of the human heart in matters of this delicacy. (Hear, hear.) I am certain that if such a course is persevered in by them it will have very evil results—first, in the harm it will do their own minds ; secondly, in the harm it will do to the minds of those who come to them ; and thirdly, in its effects as regards the influence on families of the clergy of that Church whose interests they wish to further. (Hear, hear.) I cannot imagine that any right-minded man could wish to have such questions addressed to any member of his family ; and if he had any reason to suppose that any member of his family had been exposed to such an examination, I am sure it would be the duty of any father of a family to remonstrate with the clergyman who had put the questions and warn him never to approach his house again. (Cheers.) I have ventured, my lords, to express my feelings on this matter very strongly, but I have no reason to think that I am not the mouthpiece of the right rev. Bench on this occasion. Indeed, I have reason to know that in reference to one clergyman, one of my right rev. brothers, who is now present, took immediate steps, and had the satisfaction of receiving from the clergyman a disavowal of future connexion with either the book or the Society. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol said that a short time ago he declined to accept the resignation of a clergyman in his diocese because it would have led to the introduction into the parish of a clergyman whose name had been brought under his notice as that of a person connected with the book and the Society of the Holy Cross. He said that he could not accept the resignation without inquiry into that matter. There was an inquiry, and ultimately the clergyman whose name had been brought under his notice addressed him a paper in this form : "I herewith notify to you that I have withdrawn from the Society of the Holy Cross, and I distinctly repudiate the work entitled 'The Priest in Absolution.'" On receiving that paper he did not hesitate to admit the rev. gentlemen into his diocese. From the circumstance he drew two inferences—first, that probably there were very many members of the Society who knew very little about the book, and, secondly, that the book must be a very bad one. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Oranmore and Browne said that the subject was not a new one. He had brought it under the notice of the House and of the right reverend Bench, but he did not think that the Bishops had shown themselves sincerely desirous to condemn the practices denounced that evening by the most rev. Primate.

The Earl of Harroby thought that the speech of the most rev. Primate must have been most satisfactory

Digitized by the Government of Maharashtra from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

to their lordships, because his Grace had told them that any clergyman who adopted the practices recommended in the book published by the Society of the Holy Cross ought not to have access to any of their houses. He regretted, however, to think that those practices were being inculcated very widely. He had heard of a case in which instruction for the confession was given by a person who said he himself did not approve the practice, but as the young men whom he was instructing would be called on to hear confessions, such instruction was necessary for them. That their lordships might know what the Society of the Holy Cross really was he would quote a description of it from the *Morning Post* of September 7, 1876:—

"A New Church Society.—A society has been established under the designation of the Holy Cross, to the membership of which only priests of the Church of England will be entitled. The Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, vicar of St. Alban's, Holborn, is the Master, and he is assisted by four vicars, who, with the treasurer and secretary, are elected for the Master's Council. On this Council seats are occupied by the Rev. Dr. Littledale, the Rev. A. H. Stanton, of St. Alban's; the Rev. C. F. Lowder, vicar of St. Peter's, London Docks; the Rev. H. D. Nihill, of St. Michael's, Shoreditch; the Rev. F. Murray, rector of Chiselhurst; the Rev. R. R. Bristow, vicar of St. Stephen's, Lewisham; the Revs. Messrs. Courtenay, Parnell, Nicholas, and others. The Master will be assisted by the Rev. W. H. Hutchings, sub-master of the house of Mercy Clewere, the Rev. Orby Shipley, and others, as assessors. The Tract Committee consists of Dr. Littledale, Mr. Nihill, and Mr. Bristow. Mr. Murray will direct his especial attention to the subject of "Retreats." The Foreign Mission Committee is composed of the Rev. A. Tooth, vicar of St. James's, Hatcham, the Rev. W. Field, of Lancing College, St. Nicholas, and the Rev. A. Pixell. The theological lectures will be arranged by Mr. Bristow, and there will be committees for the affiliation, for guilde, and other matters of importance."

This was no light matter, and he was glad to perceive the tone in which it had been treated. Nothing could be so fatal to the character of this country as that such a system as that of the Confessional should spread among us.

FROM THE TURKISH SIDE OF THE DANUBE.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

TULCHA-ON-THE-DANUBE, JUNE 3.

I ARRIVED here early this morning in a Turkish steam launch in spite of the predictions of our friends who saw us off at Sulina last night, that we should be sunk by a Russian launch or blown up by a torpedo.

The unusually high state of the Danube has converted the vast delta into a network of streams deep enough for the passages of launches, or even of small steamers. As the Russians have now complete control of the northern branch of the Danube, the Kilia, from Galatz to the Black Sea, they are enabled to threaten the free passage of the two Southern branches, called respectively the Sulina and St. George. The latter is difficult of navigation, but it is the former which by the labours of the Danube Commission has been made the great navigating channel of the true Danube.

It is deplorable for the cause of Turkey that the Danube has been allowed to fall now practically in the hands of the enemy. One would have thought that having all the entrances in their own hands, and being in peaceable possession of every point on both sides of the river of any strategical importance, the Turks might have been able, at least, to hold their own on the river. What do we see? That actually they are being forced from the river, their vessels blown up, their own waters torpedoed by the enemy, and the communication of the eastern and western parts intercepted. I know for an undeniable fact that Hobart Pasha pointed out that this would be the inevitable result of leaving the control of the Danube fleet in the hands of the Sirdar Ekrem. Hobart Pasha implored to be allowed to act as he thought best, to keep his vessels cruising up and down the Danube, and so prevent the Russians laying down torpedoes. But he was told to mind his own business, and so he left the Danube under circumstances now so well known. The result is, that the Russians have now the entire control of the Danube from the Kilia mouth to Galatz, and that they can draw military stores in any quantity from Odessa by running the blockade—which, *apropos*, exists only on paper.

Tulcha is a large town on the right bank of the Sulina branch, backed by hills which afford every opportunity for fortifying. In a few days, in English hands, with twenty guns in position and 3,000 troops, it might be made impregnable, and it would be impossible for the Russians to cross. Now and for the next few weeks, or until the waters fall it affords every facility for the Russians to cross over from Ismail, which is on the north bank of the Kilia, though both Kilia and Sulina are now practically one river. There is nothing to prevent their doing this except a monitor, which is supposed to be cruising about the river opposite Tulcha, but which will probably be blown up in a few days by a Russian torpedo boat, as have been one or two other vessels already.

Tulcha is a very picturesque place, and is the first break in the monotony of the great swamp that lies in the delta on the Danube. Its striking feature on approaching from the East is a very remarkable hill commanding the town, designed by nature to carry guns and fortify the place, but peaceably occupied at present by three conspicuous windmills.

From the town the land rises abruptly to broad, undulating plains, which when reached stretch away far to the southward, and are the high road to Kustendji, distant about 14 hours' journey by carriage over a tolerably good road.

The view from the heights is extensive and very picturesque. At your feet lies the picturesque town, with every variety of roof, from the thatch of the Bulgarian to the rough red tile of the Turk. Conspicuous among other equally hideous churches, is the great green dome and green belfry of the Orthodox Church, where prayers are daily and hourly offered up by the pious Bulgarians for their deliverers from Holy Russia, who are only separated from them by a few miles of water and marsh. Round the town, in magnificent curves, sweeps the blue Danube, now swollen to three times its ordinary width, and leaving Moldavian villages and farms standing out like a great Archipelago of small islands.

Beyond the river the submerged delta looks like a great shallow lake, and with a glass groups of cattle can be seen standing with their bellies in the water, doubtless wondering how much higher the river intends to rise. On the other side of this lake the great northern outlet of the river, the Kilia, closes in all this riverine district in one grand curve: and on its north bank can be distinctly seen the cupolas and spires and high white houses of Ismail and other towns, now occupied by the Russians.

The population of Tulcha is a mixed breed of many kinds ready to welcome any new set of rulers, with the stupidity of ignorance, which always lends enchantment to the untried. The Bulgarian proper is apparently the lowest in this low scale. He slouches about in his large fur cap, with his huge light beard untrimmed and uncombed, his large pantaloons stuffed into unshapely leather boots, which look as if they never came off. His expression is generally one in which habitual cowardice is trying to disguise itself by an artificially fierce aspect, while in manner a kind of bland *bonhommie* thinly veneers his thievish instincts. To the crimes of the Turk he adds the vices of the European, and it seems as if, morally as well as geographically, he occupied a kind of neutral ground between the two great creeds Christianity and Mahomedanism, where men come to cast out their devils—the Devils stipulating, as of old, for a new tenement.

P.S.—I hope to get down the river again to-night, but each day it becomes more problematical, as the Russians are occupying all the Moldavian side of the river.

SULINA, JUNE 4.

I add a second postscript to say that we succeeded in reaching this place all safe last night. On our way down we happened to arrive round abend of the river just as an attack was made by two Russian steam launches with some flat-bottomed boats in tow on the small gunboat stationed on that part of the river. The Russians retreated again under cover of the high flags and rushes, probably thinking that with our reinforcement they could effect nothing.

I imagine their intention is to try and lay down torpedoes in the Sulina channel, and so cut off all communications with the Turkish Army higher up on the Danube from the sea. This morning a Cossack was captured and brought in here. I was present at his examination, and as he is suspected of carrying information from this side to the Russians he may get hanged.

RUSSIAN ORDNANCE.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

BUCHAREST, JUNE 8.

THE coldness of Plojesti has been covered by the warmth of the Czar's reception at Bucharest. The more one sees of this people the more is one reminded of the Italians. Certainly the word had been given them by the authorities to enjoy themselves, but the crowd that surrounded the railway station and lined the streets needed no fugleman to tell them when to laugh, and they were neither asked nor inclined to cheer. It was a great *fete*. The Roumanians are gentle in their ways, and a crowd of them shows no signs of roughness. In the crush, even about the Palace, women could mingle without danger, and immediately after the arrival of the great people I passed through the thickest crush without encountering any difficulty. There is to be a grand illumination to-night and the usual fiddling and dancing will be intensified, but it will be because they like illuminations and fiddling and dancing, not at all because they like the Russians. On this point there is no doubt. Strong jealousy exists and is returned by covert contempt. The Roumanians say, "We thought the Russians were civilized!" The hardy men from the snows wonder how Roumania can play at having an army. If bright-eyed laughing ladies pelt the Czar with roses, it is because they are pleased to have a great Emperor among them; they would hove done the same for the Sultan or Queen Victoria, or the Emperor of China, and if the lower classes joke and play, the country is none the less anxious as to the turn events may take.

But the Railway carries other freight than that of great personages. While the Czar was preparing for his journey to Bucharest to-day a long train of more than 30 carriages, part only of a stream that passes continually, stood at the station for a while, and then rolled heavily forwards. Four great creatures lay there quietly on their trucks, attended by men for their service, and great beams of wood for platforms and means for mounting and dismounting the heavy siege guns—for such the creatures were. About 20 of the trucks were allotted to the guns, the rest carried barrels of wine, not gunpowder, for the troops. In a day or two, long before this letter reaches England, these gauns will be in position pointing their black muzzles towards the Turkish bank of the Danube, but were it would be unfair to say, though there was no difficulty in ascertaining. Still the stream pours on. Every day and every night the passengers in private trains may see the military engines, together with men and horses, shunted at the stations to allow the swifter trains to pass. No rash act is likely to be committed by the Russians. They are working slowly, too slowly for the wishes of those who would jump to conclusions, but no greater mistake could be made than to suppose that they are faltering or delaying purposely. The single line of railway is being used as much as possible and the roads are quite unfit for supporting great weights. In many places the old roads have been forsaken, because of ruts, and the way lies across what ought to be fields. I do not mean to say that the Germans would not have done the work more quickly, but there is in Europe no organization to match theirs, and the Russians are working as quickly as they can. To carry a large army across the Danube in face of such modern helps to defence as the telegraph and rifled guns is a great task; and when we consider the time taken by us in preparing for the invasion of Abyssinia we need not be surprised if the Russians are not even yet ready with their vast array.

At the commencement of the war—if war it can be called as yet—the Russians sent forward as many field guns as they could to important points, and are now supplying their places with heavier ordnance. The field guns were the 9-pounder and 4-pounder bronze guns, which throw shells of a little more than double the nominal weight according to the habit usual on the Continent of naming a field gun by the weight of the projectile it would throw if it were a smooth bore and the shell round instead of elongated. There are steel guns in the depôts, but all that I have hitherto seen are bronze. They are breechloaders and have a range and accuracy rather less than those of the present English pattern. The 9-pounder may be considered as tolerably effective up to 3,500 yards, the 4-pounder up to 2,800. The 9-pounder batteries carry 120 rounds per gun, and the 4-pounder batteries 130 rounds. A change is being made in the ammunition waggons by which the guns will be better supplied, but once more let us remember that this war caught Russia in the midst of change in every department. These small pieces are enough to crush columns of men and tear flesh and blood, but opposed to the Turkish heavy Ordnance planted on the right bank of the Danube, they could effect little. The Osmanlis have already tasted the fire of the successors of the field guns, and could measure the projectiles at their leisure. No harm can, therefore, be done by saying that the pieces of low calibre are gradually giving place to 24-pounder guns, and 8in. or 6in. bronze howitzers. The carriages on which they rest are high, like those which the Prussians used before Paris during the bombardment, so as to fire over a parapet instead of through an embrasure, only the Prussian carriages, were mere skeletons of iron, while those of the Russians are made of solid iron plates. It will not be surprising if even heavier guns are brought up for, without doubt, the Turkish fire will have to be subdued now or later. We must not, however, forget that the larger the ammunition is, the more difficult is the transport. Here tells heavily against the Russian power the naval superiority of Turkey on the Black Sea. Every gun placed on the Danube, every ounce of ammunition intended for the bombardment of fortresses, whether riverain or inland, has to be brought with immense toil from the arsenals of Russia over many hundred miles of railroad already overworked. Carriages of priceless value for other purposes are taken up in carrying these heavy pieces, with their powder and shells. The operation of loading and unloading the trucks is toilsome and consumes much time. Even when the Danube has been crossed it will not be available as a waterway, for its mouths will still be blockaded by the Navy of the Sultan. This helplessness at sea is a chief feature of the war, and it is difficult to believe that a great success will not be used to dictate such terms of peace as shall reverse the conditions.

Who can have been the advisers of the Turkish commanders? A few weeks ago great opportunities were open to them. At first there was absolutely nothing to hinder their crossing the Danube and forcing their vassal the Prince of Roumania, to deliver up his army under plain of having his capital levelled with the ground. Surely they do not shrink from this course, influenced by motives of humanity. Then even after Roumania had shown clearly that her towns would not be preserved from the Russians, was it humanity which kept back the Osmanli from destroying those towns on the Danube which afforded such shelter to the enemy? All this is now too late; the chance is gone, but above all, when the history of this war comes to be written, what patient labourer in the field of literature will dig out the true reason why the railway near Galatz and Braila was not destroyed, as it might have been in a day? One short week would have sufficed for the purely defensive measure of tearing up every rail and sleeper in the Roumanian single line throughout its whole course parallel to the Danube. The rails might have been twisted or broken, the sleepers laid in piles and burnt. A few charges of gunpowder or gun cotton would have destroyed all the bridges and left the swollen streams impassable. At that time there were not 25,000 Roumania troops, and Roumania was not a foreign nation. There had been energy enough to refuse the demands of United Europe, force enough for a passive dogged resistance; but when the time for action arrived, and simple military precaution taught to every Sandhurst cadet would have delayed the enemy for many weeks and rendered his task doubly difficult, a mental and physical paralysis seemed to fall upon the men who are nothing if not warriors. The bridges continued to stand, the rails remained firm as ever, and the moral influence on Europe of a first success was neglected. The opportunity came, passed, and is gone, never to return.

The rumours of peace before crossing the Danube have died away here, and the only question is, when will the attempt to cross the Danube be made, and where? Every body has his theory and I have mine, but as the river is still swollen and the railway still active, I propose to pay visits to one or two important places on the Danube.

ROUMANIANS AND BULGARIANS.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY, PLOJESTI, JUNE 7.

To understand the conditions of a war it is necessary, in the first place, to know something of the country, in which it is carried on, and I hope from time to time to give your readers some idea of the local colouring. Here, in Roumania, the weather has been and is still all important. During the first movements of the Russian Army constant rain fell and much hardship was suffered in consequence. But all is changed now. The sun pours down his rays with intense ardour, there is a pleasant drying breeze, and the room in which I sit is shaded by a large walnut tree. All round the house are trees and grass, the windows are open, and every means for cooling the room are taken; yet at noon the thermometer stands at 80 degrees Fahrenheit. An orchard is close by, where the plums are already as large as the first joint of a man's middle finger; roses, though ill-kept, bloom both out of doors and in pots: the elder trees are almost out of flower; carnations and geraniums at their best. From every possible cranny in the stones of the yards and even streets springs rank herbage. The orchard has an undergrowth of tall nettles and gross weeds; the fields grow thistles almost as abundantly as corn. In short, the capabilities of the soil are as striking as the little use that is made of them. The whole country is a delta, not only of the Danube, but of an immense number of small rivers and streams pouring down from the mountains, and, at this time of the year, at least, running swiftly, even in the plains. Such being the aspect of nature, the towns tell us what man does for himself when he builds. As yet the Roumanians seem to care little for the help of the hills. Their streets, even in Bucharest, are very badly paved and ill drained. Here, at Plojesti, they slant inwards from the sides, and in the middle is an almost stagnant black ooze of most maldorous mud. The market-place sends forth a smell compounded of decaying fruits and very bad salt fish. The whole aspect, both of town and country, gives the same impression as Solomon's description of the sluggard's garden.

But is there no civilization? Yes, of a certain kind. A long day's drive, which I had to make in going to Bucha-

rest, because the railway was flooded, disclosed a curious and interesting state of affairs. Here and there out of a little shop would appear a young man—always young—who spoke German fluently and had a thoroughly Italian contempt for his neighbours. At a place called, on the only map I have at hand just now, Rymniku-Saratu, where we stopped to feed the horses, half way between Fokschan and Buzeo, a little country town, there were in a sort of balcony *cafe* a set of young men, all slight and with a washed-out appearance, clad in irreproachable black, with tall black hats and kid gloves. In Bucharest, outside the little English colony, one sees hardly a rider, much less a walker. The type of civilization as far as the male sex is concerned, is that of the "petit creve." Their moral character is full of weakness of every sort. Probably few handsomer races exist, and the women especially are physically perfect. Their gentleness and kindness to the other sex (hardly the ruder sex here) and in a climate like this people do not except in gossip, throw stones at their neighbours. If, in the warm summer evenings, the gardens, which form so large a portion of every town, are witness to a good deal of love-making not always according to strict rule, we may fairly say that each nation and each part of it have their own ideas on this interesting topic.

A stronger race—the German—is quietly colonizing here, and though not at all in favour either in Roumania or Bulgaria, will doubtless manage to do a little more than hold its own; but it is not a little curious and instructive to detect, even here, the natural jealousy between the three so-called races—the Latin, Teuton, and Slave. If you praise one of the three to the others, the truth jumps out from beneath the veneer of politeness, and none of them are able to see the good points in the character of the others. For instance, I spoke to a German ex officer about the Bulgarian Legion. He immediately, in a heated manner, called it a swindle, and declared that there were as many Germans as Bulgarians in it. After a time he came down to an estimate of 150 Germans. To clear up the point, I went out to the Camp to-day and asked many questions of many men there. The answer was unanimous. There might possibly be a German here and there who had, for some reason or other, fought in Servia; but there could not be more than a very few. There were some Greeks and Armenians and a few Czechs from Bohemia, who, no doubt, spoke German. This is perhaps, the explanation of the statement. Motherly Germany encloses a good many small nationalities here and there, such as Czechs, Poles, and Hungarians, but they ought not in all fairness, to be called Germans. No; there stand the three great clans, and their mutual jealousies, while keeping Europe in some unrest for a time, will certainly prevent the absolute enduring sway of any one of them for a long time to come. Bulgarians confuse all Germans with Austrians, and nourish a profound dislike for the Empire Kingdom. But their feeling is almost equally strong against the Roumanians, and I think it would go hard with them before they submitted to be placed under a nation they detest.

Some of the Bulgarian Legion have, no doubt, enlisted from sheer necessity, but others from patriotic feeling. Their camp to-day was exceedingly comfortable, and much cleaner than the Russian camps that I have seen so far. Their tents were large, square-shaped, and appeared a good deal worn. In many cases strips were torn from the edges about the doors and flapping in the wind. The ground was well swept, and sanitary considerations attended to as well as they would be in an English camp. The better educated among the men expect to become officers in the new Bulgarian Army. One of them drew attention to the fact that this is the first Bulgarian Army for 800 years past. The men receive no pay, only uniform, arms, and rations. Their weapon is the Chassepot, and has been supplied from those taken by the Germans in their last great campaign. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the men fell in for parade, but had to wait a quarter of an hour till their drill instructor came, at least, those with whom I was talking. Others were marched off earlier. In the interval they talked and joked, playing all sorts of tricks with their arms unchecked by the Russian non-commissioned officers. Discipline seemed to be relaxed for them, and on the road a little later was a merry youth hanging back behind his comrades and laughing at the threats of a burly Russian sergeant, who threatened to strike him if he did not mend his pace. All that was visible told the same tale. For the moment the Bulgarian Legion consists of spoilt children, and it is evident that they are being kept in good humour. A similar policy was exercised a few days ago with some Turks who were taken prisoners on the Danube, near Galatz. They were well treated and released. The Russians evidently desire to gain a name for humanity, and in so doing they are wise in their generation. The Bulgarian soldiers wear a dark tunic of a sort of invisible green—that is to say, the newer coats appeared black, but those more worn were distinctly green—long boots like the Russians, a waist belt with two pouches containing 80 rounds of ammunition, a knapsack in some cases, and a mere canvas bag put on the shoulders like a knapsack completed a costume which was more remarkable for its plainness than for its uniformity, or for the accuracy with which it was put on. Indeed, some of the men wore white frocks, and the general effect on parade was very inferior to that of an English Militia regiment. The men were of all sizes, and many of them were extremely youthful, having declared themselves to be 20 years old without consulting their baptismal certificates. They may show courage in the field, but hardly that steadiness which is so necessary in war.

Many particulars of the Czar's journey yesterday have reached me, but the telegraph office is so overburdened with official work that it cannot be trusted to transmit news from here, and I even fear lest a despatch sent you yesterday evening may not arrive in time. As far as I understand the case, there is an Old and a Young Bulgaria. The Old consists of those who have grown gray under a system which they hate and fear, but they fear also a sudden change. They are ill educated and have no advanced ideas. Young Bulgaria has sent many of its members to study in England, believes in the extinction of war and great armies, is progressive, enthusiastic, and has faith in Russia for the time, but hopes not to be burdened with heavy military service. It is ready to fight for liberty, even such as it could have under Russian rule, detests Austria, and thinks that England has forsaken the cause of liberty. And, withal, it rejoices in having just now the eyes of all Europe upon it. The tone of feeling may be judged from the address presented to the Czar at Barbosch:—

"Your Imperial Majesty,—We Bulgarians, residing in Wallachia, who have the misfortune to abandon our dear country in order to find refuge from the oppressor in foreign lands, consider ourselves happier than our fellow-countrymen in that it has fallen to our lot to be the first to see the person of your Mightiness, the Great Ruler, and with most profound respect to express to your Imperial Majesty the boundless gratitude felt by the whole Bulgarian nation, when it remembers the great enterprise undertaken at your Sovereign will by Great Russia out of pure and holy love towards us oppressed and suffering brethren; thus realizing the hope which the Bulgarians have placed for centuries in the orthodox Russian Monarch and brotherly Russian nation—the hope of final deliverance from a heavy servitude."

Now, without claiming for Bulgaria any especial readiness for liberty or any superiority to their present masters, it may be said that this people have suffered horribly, and called for aid from a nation containing men of the same family and of the same religion. Again, without claiming for Russia a disinterested policy, it cannot be denied that the cry of the Bulgarians has reached the ears of the Russian people and called them into action. Russian armies are now on the Danube, and let the Turk yield as he will, it will be almost impossible to send those armies back without planting a foot on Bulgarian soil.

Many stories are told of the Czar, all tending to the idea that he feels a certain duty incumbent upon him, thinks it dangerous, and avoids all adulation and tones of triumph. He rebukes those who would treat him as a conqueror, and says that all is in the hands of God. To a sincere horror of bloodshed he joins a certain anxiety of temperament, begotten of the cares of Government, during an already long reign. There are few men in Europe to-day more oppressed with care than the Autocrat of all the Russians.

ANGLO-INDIAN SOCIETY.

SINCE the visit of H. R.H. the Prince of Wales to the far East, people have begun to realise that India is rather a bigger place than—Aberdeenshire, for example. Five or ten years ago, people who came home from India were sure to be asked by ingenuous acquaintances in England, whether they had met "my brother" or "my cousin," who on inquiry turned out to have been quartered at Peshawur, while the traveller had been eloquently discoursing of the Hindu temple at Trichinopoly, at which place he was nearly as far distant from "my brother" or "my cousin" as his enquiring friends at home! And only four years ago, a lady in England wrote to a friend whose husband, a captain in the army, had just been ordered abroad, and expressed a hope that Bengal was a nice station. If an Oriental were to ask what language people spoke in Europe, we might be unable in a moment to give him a suitable answer; and it is just as embarrassing to be suddenly asked "whether India is a flat country." But the interest felt in the Princely progress induced many people to turn their attention eastward, and the letters, both public and private, which were so eagerly read during the early part of the year 1875, gave no doubt a vast amount of new information. But there may still remain people who imagine that Anglo-Indians get up at three in the morning, sleep all day, ride on elephants, meet tigers in their garden and find serpents coiled up round their pillows, live on chutnee and capsicum, beat their servants, dress in muslin, ride in palanquins, shake the pagoda tree, and exist without livers.

As far as the natives are concerned, indeed, it is hard enough for people with western ideas to know, much less to understand, much about them, even after a protracted residence in the country, and, as it is only due to our countrymen to say that very few of them try, it is not to be wondered at that a good deal of ignorance should prevail regarding "our Aryan brothers' on this side of the Red Sea. Then circumstances among which an Englishman is thrown in the East are so abnormal, and his position and surroundings are so completely different to those in which he has been brought up in England, that, after a few years' expatriation, he ceases to be an Englishman entirely after the English pattern, and developes or degenerates into the being of whom stay-at-home Englishmen know nothing, and can form so little idea—the Anglo-Indian.

Everyone who knows anything of the interior domestic economy of a great house in England cannot fail to be struck with the strangely accurate resemblance of Indian society to that of the servants hall. At the Presidency towns the resemblance is not so striking, but at almost all up-country stations, except the very smallest or purely military cantonments, it is daily and hourly apparent. The local Governor himself has been a young assistant-commissioner, just as the butler or house steward began life in a page's jacket; and the assistant-commissioner of the day stands in as great and wholesome an awe of the *ci-devant* assistant-commissioner who is now absolute master, as Jack, the buttons of the day, does of the *ci-devant* Jack the buttons, now Mr. Parker the steward. Government House has its counterpart in the steward's room, and the aide-de-camp or private secretary in the steward's-room boy. John Thomas the footman may be a much greater man at home than Biggs the butler; John's father may be a yeoman, and Biggs's a potboy; yet nothing would induce Biggs to allow John Thomas to eat at the same table with him, or to invade the sacred precincts of the housekeeper's room; although, a month afterwards, John Thomas may have doffed his plush and risen to the dignity of a man "out of livery," to look down in his turn upon his successors in the cutaway coat.

Similarly a commissioner whose father may have sold blacking would think it a great act of condescension to dine with an assistant-commissioner whose father may be a man of high family or landed property; and if the said commissioner happened to be old enough or fortunate enough to be a judge, nothing would induce him to dine with a man whose father would probably think twice before he left him inside his house in England. In the case of outsiders—that is to say, men not in the covenanted civil service, engineers, barristers, extra assistant-commissioners, and others—they may think themselves fortunate if they are ever asked to dinner at all, or considered to be worthy of being noticed in any way by the housekeeper's room—the upper ten of Indian society. And this, be it remembered, independent of the birth or education of the unhappy outsider, or of any other consideration than that they are not "in the swim." There are exceptions, of course; but the rule of Indian society is the rule of the servants hall, and pleasant only to the butlers, the housekeepers, and the stewards of Government service, or to those domestics who can hope speedily to attain to such eminence. But the grooms and stable boys, the under-house-maids and kitchen maids, the nursery maids and stillroom maids, the ushers and under-gardeners, have sociably a very poor time of it.

That Indian society is pleasant in many ways, especially to ladies, there is no doubt; but that it is demoralising is equally true. Not demoralising in the sense in which the word might naturally be understood—for there is no country in which there are fewer social scandals than in India—but deteriorating. A woman whose husband is absent all day long at office, and who returns fagged and weary in the evening; whose children are taken away from her at four or five years old and sent to be educated in England; who is unable to go out of doors all day long, on account of the sun, or to do any serious work indoors on account of the heat; who his surrounded by an army of obsequious servants who has the control of an income twice or thrice, nay, often ten times as large as she was brought up to at home, and this in a country where every necessary of life is half as costly as in England; who thinks it a mere sanitary precaution to deny herself nothing, and a proof of good breeding and good taste to despise and almost to ignore those by whom she is surrounded, and who minister to her comforts and whims—a woman under these circumstances is hardly likely to be all that an Englishman looks for in an Englishwomen; and it is an honour to the English race that her demoralisation is not accompanied or followed by immorality.—*The Queen.*

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway, for the week ending 30th June 1877, was 4,14,007 maunds and in money Rs. 2,66,907. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1876 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 30th June 1877.	Week ending 1st July 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 40,837	Mds 22,617	Mds 18,220	...
Amount	Rs. 82,394	Rs. 22,079	Rs. 10,315	...
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 4,73,417	Mds 1,48,3 7	Mds 3,25,110	...
Amount	Rs. 2,9[illegible],831	Rs. 64,366	Rs. 2,26,465	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 25,331	Mds 34,066	...	Mds 8,735
Amount.....	Rs. 16,833	Rs. 20,932	...	Rs. 4,099
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 2,713	Mds 3,774	...	Mds 1,061
Amount.....	Rs. 8,778	Rs. 12,281	...	Rs. 3,503
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 22,905	Mds . 10,307	Mds 12,598	...
Amount	Rs. 30,118	Rs. 14,129	Rs. 15,989	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,74,865	Mds 1,06,990	Mds 67,875	...
Amount	Rs. 94,178	Rs. 72,438	Rs. 21,740	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 7,40,068	Mds 3,26,061	Mds 4,14,007	...
Amount	Rs. 4,73,132	Rs. 2,06,225	Rs. 2,66,907	...

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 30th June 1877, was 12,054 maunds and in money Rs. 5,718. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1876 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 30th June 1877.	Week ending 30th June 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 6,051	Mds 1,078	Mds 4,973	...
Amount.....	Rs. 5,680	Rs. 1,109	Rs. 4,571	...
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 33,654	Mds 12,082	Mds 21,572	...
Amount.....	Rs. 6,505	Rs. 2,025	Rs. 4,480	...
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 368	Mds 1,544	...	Mds 1,176
Amount	Rs. 84	Rs. 715	...	Rs. 631
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 307	Mds 108	Mds 201	...
Amount.....	Rs. 767	Rs. 268	Rs. 499	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 3,616	Mds 2,453	Mds 1,163	...
Amount.....	Rs. 2,870	Rs. 2,061	Rs. 809	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 12,556	Mds 12,513	Mds 43	...
Amount.....	Rs. 5,311	Rs. 4,120	Rs. 1,199	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 2,596	Mds 9,573	...	Mds 6,977
Amount.....	Rs. 657	Rs. 2,633	...	Rs. 1,996
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 1,944	Mds 930	Mds 1,014	...
Amount.....	Rs. 900	Rs. 369	Rs. 531	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 44,623	Mds 53,382	...	Mds 8,759
Amount.....	Rs. 13,681	Rs. 14,417	...	Rs. 736
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 1,05,715	Mds 93,661	Mds 12,054	...
Amount	Rs. 36,485	Rs. 27,767	Rs. 8,718	...

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY 6th July 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·787
Temperature of the Air.....	84·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	80·1
Dew Point	78·5
Relative humidity of Air	·814
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	88·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)...	81·0
General Direction of wind.....	W, WSW, W
Movement of wind in 24 hours	351
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month.....	1·18
" " " year.....	3·55

REGISTERED No. 9—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8,865.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 9, 1877.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back, numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 14 As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. INDIA, 1960 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Pollock, on THURSDAY, the 19th July, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Carwar, Nerrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other places where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Manns, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Monnis, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th July 1877, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 26th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	60	38	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
RUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. EUROPA, 2,277 Tons Register, 424 H. P. nominal, Captain J. HARRIS, will sail about the 18th July,

and will be followed by the

S. S. ITALIA,
2,945 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal,
Captain J. DONALDSON, about the 8th August,
and by the
S. S. INDIA,
2,389 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal,
Captain GEO. H. READ, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, June 14, 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,106 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, will sail about the 11th July,

and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. BRAND, about the 11th August,
and by the
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. " Naples	" 600
Do. Naples	" 470
Do. Genoa	" 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(c)	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	13th July.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	20th do.
(c)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	27th do.
	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	3rd Aug.
(c)	NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	10th do.
	SIAM	3000	500	S.W. Hazelwood	17th do.
(c)	MALWA	2933	450	F. S. Tomlin	24th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. Roskell	9th July, at 3 p.m.
PESHAWUR	3731	600	C. A. White	23rd do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman,	21st July, 3 p.m.
BANGALORE	2063	500	G. N. Hector,	18th Aug., 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per s. s. EUROPA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GOLF.

THE Second Competition for the Blackheath Challenge Medal will be held on Monday and Tuesday mornings, the 16th and 17th inst. For particulars see notice board Gymkhana Pavilion.

A. B. CHALMERS,
Hon. Golf Secretary.

RAIN GAUGES.
ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Rs. 12 complete.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge allays violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists in Bottles.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

For Sale.

AN IDYLL
OF THE
APOLLO BUNDER.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that a "Star" or "Cross" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except cheap, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOK WORKS :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE ENGLAND

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A chesnut Persian horse, 7 years, 15-1 high, a perfectly broken charger and lady's horse, Rs. 900.

A chesnut Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, a good saddle horse and broken to single and double harness, Rs. 500.

A grey Arab galloway, aged, has been ridden regularly by a lady and goes in harness, Rs. 300.

A very handsome fleabitten grey Arab, 7 years, 14-1½ high, a splendid mover and broken to harness, Rs. 450.

A bay Arab horse, 5 years, 14-2 high, an excellent dogcart or buggy horse, Rs. 400.

A nutmeg grey Arab horse, 6 years, 14-1 high, very powerful, rides well and goes in all harness, Rs. 350.

A thorough-bred Water mare, 6 years, 15 hands, perfect in saddle, with no vice, Rs. 600.

A very handsome Pegu, 5 years, good tempered, and very showy, has been constantly ridden by a lady, Rs. 300.

A strong and powerfully built iron grey Arab colt, 4 years, 14-2 high, broken to saddle, would make a first charger, Rs. 450.

A high caste bay Arab, 7 years, 14-1 high, a good hack for a light weight, Rs. 300.

A chesnut horse, about 7 years old, 14-1 high, is a first rate riding horse and carries a lady, Rs. 300.

A pair of large and powerful dappled grey Pegu ponies, 6 years, 13 hands, both go well in either single or double harness Rs. 900.

A strong well-conditioned bay Australian brougham horse, 8 years, 15 hands, with set of nearly new English harness, Rs. 600.

A grey chargosh, young and good tempered, trots and canters well, Rs. 300.

A grey Deccan pony, rides well, Rs. 50.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 12th June 1877.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTER, & GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
OF
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP MESSRS, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

CARRIAGE SHOW ROOM,
NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES ALWAYS ON VIEW.
Carriages taken on Commission.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS
FRAMED IN SUITABLE FRAMES
OF THE
NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILTED FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.

KALBADAVIS ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for REPAIRING the DAMAGE done at the Fort Press Company's premises, Colaba. Specifications and full particulars can be had on application to the Undersigned.

KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Fort Press Co., Limited.

Bombay, 7th July 1877.

NOTICE.

A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of a quantity of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, consisting of 23 cases French Brandy, 52 of Country Spirits, 3 of Tin Plates, 24 of Tobacco Bags Betelnuts, Rice, Tapioca, Barrels of Dhall and Flour, Earthen Coojahs, Pistols, Double-Barrel Guns, Hardware and other Miscellaneous Articles will be held at the Town Custom House, on MONDAY, the 9th July, 1877.

The sale will commence punctually at 1 P.M., and conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

A. C. TREVOR,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Custom House, 2nd July 1877.

JUST ISSUED,
A thoroughly revised
PRICED LIST
OF
PRESERVED PROVISIONS, DESSERT REQUISITES, TEAS, BISCUITS,
AND GENERAL
HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

CIGARETTES.

COPE'S "BOUQUET" & "PEERLESS," per box of 100	Rs.	3 0
WILLS'S "PASSING CLOUDS," per box of 100		3 0
REAL TURKISH, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100		2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50		1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24		0 12

TREACHER & CO, (Ld.)

MEDICINE CHESTS.

FILLED in accordance with Dr. Moore's recent work "Family Medicine for India."

Price complete, Rs. 20.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

REMEDIES FOR
CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA.

	Rs. a.
CHOLERA TINCTURE. Thoroughly trustworthy ..... Per bottle Rs. 2 and	3 8
CHOLERA MIXTURE. Very efficient and extensively used	1 0
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE with Opium ..... Pint.	1 4
Ditto ..... Quart.	2 4
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE without Opium ..... Pint.	1 0
Ditto ..... Quart.	1 8
CHOLERA PILLS, as supplied to Troops by Government	1 0
RUBINI'S ESSENCE of CAMPHOR	1 0
COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, 12 annas, Re. 1-8 and	3 0

(All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.)

DISINFECTANTS.

CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH FOR DISINFECTING DRINKING WATER.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG.
5, Meadow Street.

MR. NEUBERG respectfully begs to invite the attention of his numerous Customers, and the public in General, to his PRESENT stock of
TRICHINOPOLIES,
DINDIGULS,
PONDICHERRIES,
and
COCONADAS,
which have all been manufactured from CHOICEST TOBACCO specially selected, and reserved for himself.

He recommends them with the confidence, a REALLY FIRST CLASS ARTICLE inspires, and feels certain that they will meet that approval from SMOKERS, he has always studied to indulge.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

DAWSON'S PRIME	Rs. 20	per 1,000
Do. Do.	" 2-4	per Box of 100
Do. No. 1	" 17	per 1,000
Do. Do.	" 2	per Box of 100
THOMPSON'S PRIME	" 20	per 1,000
Do. Do.	" 2-4	per Box of 100
Do. No. 1	" 17	per 1,000
Do. Do.	" 2	per Box of 100
NONPAREILS	" 15	per 1,000
Do.	" 1-12	per Box of 100

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

PRINCIPES	Rs. 20	per 1,000
Do.	" 2-4	per Box of 100
FAVORITAS	" 22	per 1,000
Do.	" 2-8	per Box of 100
REGALIAS ELEGANTE	" 25	per 1,000
Do. Do.	" 3	per Box of 100

DINDIGUL HAVANNAS,
"LONDRES."
(MR. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND.)
The Indian Havanna par excellence.
Rs. 24 per 1,000.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

NOTE.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE PLEASURES of DREAMING : a Poem ; by THOMAS E. HOLTHAM, dedicated to the late Governor of Bombay. Price 8 Annas. THACKER & Co.

FOR SALE, a pair of diagonal ENGINES, 10 H. P., with a Hoist attached, having also a large Driving Pulley. Apply at this Office.

FOR SALE, a TRUNK ENGINE, 24 H. P., well adapted for driving Hydraulic Pumps and could be easily attached to them. Apply at this Office.

FOR SALE, a single EXPRESS RIFLE, 450 Bore, by ALEX. HENRY, of Edinburgh, complete, in Oak Case covered with Leather, Rs. 300. Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

FOR SALE, the property of a Gentleman, A HANDSOME WALER MARE, good tempered, quiet, and no vice, 15 hands high, a beautiful hack, carries a lady, up to 12 stone, and broken to single Harness. Price Rs. 500. Apply to J. E. BODGER, Dean Lane.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE (Top Floor), above Wheatley, Madden & Co. The present occupant leaving, is desirous of disposing of mats, partitions, &c. as they stand to an incoming tenant. The cleanest and coolest HOUSE in the Fort. N. B.—Furniture at a valuation.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS
BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS :—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing the quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that these include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

REVISED PRICES. JULY 1877.

SHERRIES.

	Cash Prices. Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.		Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ..... Rs.	37 0	...	VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE ..... Rs.	26 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	37 0	...	PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	29 0	...	YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...	MARSALA	16 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry ...	29 0	...	MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character ..... Rs.	32 0	17 8	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour ..... Rs.	27 0	15 0
			WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s Finest Dry. Rs.	46 0	24 8	TREACHER & Co.'s Light Dry	34 0	18 8
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand ...	46 0	24 8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR ...	28 0	15 8
TREACHER & Co.'s Dry Creaming Sillery	40 0	21 8			

CLARETS.

ST. JULIN, MEDOC (Excellent Cup)	Rs. 10 0	...	CHATEAU LAGRANGE (Good Dinner Wine) ..... Rs.	21 0	11 8
BORDEAUX (or Breakfast)	10 0	...			
PETIT MEDOC Wines	12 8	7 4	CHATEAU LAROSE (Superior after)	25 0	14 8
MEDOC, Superior	15 8	9 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX (Dinner Wines)	31 0	16 8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine. Rs.	31 8	...	BARSAC, light Table Wine ..... Rs.	19 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23 8	...			

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN ..... Rs.	29 0	15 8	CHABLIS ..... Rs.	18 0	10 0
POMMARD	24 0	13 0	RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	38 0	21 0
MACON	25 0	12 8			
BEAUNE	19 0	10 8			

HOCKS.

SUPERIOR SPARKLING ..... Rs.	34 0	18 8	NIERSTEIN (STILL) ..... Rs.	26 0	14 0
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN	42 0	23 0	HOCHHEIM "	25 0	13 8
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	41 0	23 0	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) STILL	23 8	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH "	36 0	19 0	GIESENHEIM (STILL)	20 0	11 0
			LAUBENHEIM (STILL)	17 8	9 8

MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING ..... Rs.	32 0	...	SUPERIOR MOSELLE (STILL) ..... Rs.	27 0	14 8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0	MUSCATEL MOSELLE "	...	14 0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL ...	40 0	22 0	WINNINGEN	20 0	...
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	33 0	18 0			

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled ..... Rs.	30 0	...	WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	23 8	...
COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	27 0	...	WHISKEY, Scotch ; Crabbie's ..... Rs.	20 0	...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy	23 0	...	Do. Fine Old Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend)	22 8	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...	HENNESSY'S BRANDY	28 0	...
GIN, Dry Unsweetened	...	...	Do. do.	32 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, (De Kuyper's) per case of 15 large flasks	27 0	...	Do. do.	33 0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22 8	...	MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	28 0	...
			MARSELL'S do.	28 0	...
			EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	36 0	...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	3 12	2 0	VERMOUTH ..... per bottle.	1 4	...
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest) "	3 8	2 0	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR .. "	...	1 12
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen "	2 12	1 8	GINGER WINE ..... per dozen.	17 0	...
CHARTREUSE from the { Green ..... "	7 0	3 12	ORANGE WINE ..... "	...	...
Monastery { Yellow ..... "	5 8	3 0	ORANGE BITTERS ..... "	18 0	10 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy ..... "	3 12	...	ANGOSTURA BITTERS ..... "	...	24 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, best ..... "	3 0	1 12	POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s ..... ½ Pints.	...	12 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE ..... "	3 0	...	BRANDY BITTERS		
CREME DE ROSE ..... "	...	1 12	WINE BITTERS		
CREME DE VANILLE ..... "	3 0	1 12			
ANISETTE ..... "	3 0	...			

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

MARK THE PRICES OF THE
NEW INDIAN TEA MART,
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS,
OPENED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
MR. M. H. MAJOO.
(LATE PARTNER MESSRS. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJOO & Co. invite respectfully the Public of Bombay and Outstations to test the superior quality and excellent flavour of their specially selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, sold at their New Tea Mart.

Prices can bear most favourable comparison with those of other Tea Merchants.

Names of Teas.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1	12
Orange Pekoe	1	8
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	8
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1	6
Souchong, Extra Fine	1	4
Imperial Family Mixture	1	0
Fragrant Congou	0	14

From 15 lbs. and upwards five per cent. discount.

BOMBAY, APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended				Rs. 350
Do.	Gold Semi-Hunting	Do.	Do.	" 350
Do.	" Crystal-Faced	Do.	Do.	" 330
Do.	" Hunting. Do.	2nd Quality	Do.	" 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from				Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases				Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do.	Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance			" 200
Do.	Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting			Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	" 65 to " 75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	" 50
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless ..	Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time ..... Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters	" 800 to " 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	" 400 to " 1,200
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	" 550 " 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

Now Ready.
THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY
OF
INDIAN FAMINES.
By ALFRED H. BROWNE.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SECOND EDITION OF
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY,
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE
HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE,
WITH REPLIES TO "K."
By "B."
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

UBORGS FABRIKKER
DANIS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 7TH JULY 1877.

CONSOLS in London yesterday advanced from 94¼ to 94⅝, but French Rentes receded from 107½ to 107. In Seeds there was an improvement of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed and Rapeseed to arrive, but spot prices were unchanged. Wheat was partially 6d. per quarter higher to arrive, owing, it is reported, to the less favourable advices respecting the Continental crops.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was quiet, sales 8,000 bales, and to-day the tone was unchanged, sales 4,000 bales. Spot prices as quoted by Reuter are unaltered throughout, nor is there in the present position grounds for any important movement. The statistical position is certainly becoming stronger every day, but operators must necessarily hold their hands in the face of the present uncertainty respecting political affairs.

The visible supply for all Europe on the 6th instant shows the following comparisons :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Total supply of all kinds...	2,380,000	2,450,920	2,523,370
„ „ „ Surats.....	534,000	701,040	1,079,470
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	1,006,000	1,018,190	1,047,080
Do. London.....	44,000	51,880	102,710
American Afloat.....	80,000	96,000	93,000
E. Indian „	160,000	294,000	431,000
„ „ „	1,290,000	1,455,070	1,673,790
Price of Mid. Orleans ...	6¼d.	6d.	7 7-16d.
„ Fair Dholleras ...	5 3-16d.	4¼d.	5 1-16d.
Difference.....	1 5-16d.	1¾d.	2¾d.

Owing to the holidays in New York we are without the usual American crop figures.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was quiet but steady, the only change in prices being a decline of ¼d. per lb. in 40s. Mule Twist. The monthly statement of the exports of goods from the U. K. for India shows small supplies of all kinds for Bombay, but large shipments for Calcutta.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London was unaltered yesterday, and Bar Silver is still quoted at 53⅛d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quite a blank as regards fresh business. We have not heard of a single transaction of any importance, and rates are unaltered in every respect. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 9d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „ ...	1s. 9d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „ ...	1s. 9d. to 1-16d.	„

On Calcutta no transactions are reported and nominal rates are still for demand ; ½ to 3-16 premium, 60 days' sight ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is in the same position as last reported. Fours have been sold to-day at Rs. 97½, but business generally hangs fire pending the results of the new loan. We quote Fours and-a-half nominally at Rs. 97¾ ; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 102¾.

The SHARE MARKET has been quiet with only a moderate business doing. Bank of Bombays are in request at an advance of ½ per cent. Land Companies are unchanged. In Press Companies we note an advance of Rs. 20 in Albert Co. of Kurrachee, and Rs. 15 in French Press Co., but Apollo Press Co. have declined Rs. 5, East India Rs. 10, and Colaba Rs. 15 per share. In Spinning and Weaving Co. the transactions have been limited and prices generally tend in favour of buyers. Bhownugger Mills have declined Rs. 25, Bombay United Rs. 10, Colaba Rs. 25 Nursey and Prince of Wales Rs. 10, and Oriental Rs. 5 per share.

In COTTON there has been no business of any importance transacted. For export, the dull advices from Liverpool are against buying and the local spinning companies are still operating but slightly. Prices are nominally unaltered, but the tendency if anything is in favour of buyers. As regards *New Crop* the reports from the Berars and Guzerat are still somewhat unfavourable, but there is still ample time to ensure a good sewing season.

WHEAT is at rifle firmer at former rates, but Seeds are unchanged.

In FREIGHTS the transactions have been unimportant and we still quote steamers for Liverpool at £1-16 3 and sailing ships at £1-17 6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are depressed to a degree, and in the present state of the market dealers are indisposed to operate pending more definite crop reports from up-country. With a favourable rainfall prices might be expected to improve, but as things now are the tendency is in favour of lower prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	73½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	716
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	3 do.	107
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 21⅜	3 0	5 p. c.	275
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20 13	0 14 6	do.	26
Ditto.....	..	£20 6	5 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20 21	12 1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ...	..	£18	19	6 12 6	do.	240

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	1,625
Freo Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	..	120
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	675
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	5,000	1,400	all	10 do.	245

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE ZIMI, 943 tons, Captain J Jenkins, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE BARQUE ST. ANDREW, 782 tons, Captain L. M. Lean, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a cargo of 21,484½ cwts linseed, and 400 cwts. B. horns.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Durham and five deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Barque Zimi, Jenkins, to Rangoon.
Do. St Andrew, Lean, to Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
3 Asia (s)	Flowers	Rangoon, June 29.
Japan (s)	Smidt	Hong-Kong, June 16.
Nairnshire	Neovin	Natal, April 23.
Brunette	Verney	London, Sept 20.
4 Stallingbro (s)	Barff	Negapatam, June 30.
Evesham Abbey	Weslake	London, Apr 14.
M. A. Evans	Phillips	Bombay, June 12.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
3 Glamorgan (s)	.....	.....	.....
Burmah (s)	.....	.....	.....
Bernis (s)	.....	.....	.....
4 West Stanley (s)	.....	.....	.....
Coryia (s)	.....	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Asia—Mr Stevens, Mr W F P Hemdleock, Mr James Watson, Mr J E O'Connor, Mr and Mrs Johnson and infant, Mr R C Chapman, Mr Gibson, Mr and Mrs Morton and children, Mr John F Dallas, Esmile Ahmed, Mrs C Windle.

Per Brunette—Mr J J Johnston.

Per Japan—From Hong-Kong—Mr and Mrs Gilliminey, Mrs Mitchell, Mr C Osborne, Mr Raphael, Mr Reuben. From Penang—Miss Howard, Master A B Hewett.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Brunette—Pendragon, Templar and Evesham, Abbey at Sandheads waiting for Pilots.

By Japan—Jason, Pendragon, Evesham Abbey, M A Evans, and Templar at Sahdheads with Pilots.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
6 Semplternel	.....	Pondicherry.
Ava (s)	.....	Bombay.
Carmarthenshire	.....	London.
Commilla (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—60 iron plates, Ebrahim Abdool Catm.
Nelle Martin s—50 kegs iron nails, Fazulally Moosabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Xanthe s—50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Scotos s—25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Mirzapur s—1 case sundries, parcels, Cursetjee Sorabjee and Co.
Moorabhoy ; 25 kegs rod lead, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.
Nellie Martin s—150 boxes bar soap, Dawoodbhoy Abdool Hoosein.
Eiadustan s—163 boxes tinned plates, Amroodin Fazulally.
Tythonus—100 barrels blasting powder, Momedally Lookmanjee.
Stockbridge—29 packages earthenware, 10 casks glassware and 2 casks plaster of Paris, E F Mahamed.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—125 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 26 cases brandy, John Storrar.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Egbert s—803 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co ; 191 cwts wheat, Ebrimjee Dadabhoy ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Teipall Gopjee ; 73 bales rags, Gordhun Lellubhur ; 4 bales hides and 3 bales skins Syed Ebramahay Peermahamed ; 50 bales cotton, Manockchund Mackjee.

Trentham Hall s—1,000 cwts wheat, Shamjee Veerjee ; 1,602 cwts linseed, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co ; 75 bales cotton, Goculdass Ojhunjee ; 32 bales cotton, Hurridass Tookeedass ; 130 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee.

Europa s—1,600 cwts wheat, Finlay Scott and Co.

Strathleven—6 bales hides, Shaikally Sallemahamed ; 7 bales hides, Fazel Mahamed Dams ; 20 bales hides, Nanesy Gangjee ; 2 bales hide, Sally Mahamed Sewjee ; 10 bales hides, Mahamed Allans ; 13 bales hides, Daitoo Dena Mowjee ; 20 bales hides, W Nicol and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

St Nicholas—7,800 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindustan s—8 cwts G horns, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 10 bales twist, Tatia and Co ; 8 bales twist, Goolam Hossein Jan Mahamed ; 12 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 456 chest opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 3 chests opium, Nopechund Nowrungroy ; 42 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 34 chests opium Currimbhoy Ebram ; 19 chests opium, Mayer Esmail Sajee Habib ; 15 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 11 chests opium, Goolam Hossein Jan Mahamed ; 240 chests opium E D Sassoon ; 6 chests opium, Merwanjee Manuckjee and Co ; 1 chest opium, Hursookdass Chimanzee 10½ chests opium, Tarachund Sitaram 71½ chests opium, Tata and Co ; 21 bundles E bestly, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hindostan s—12 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 15 chests opium, Hoognath ; 16 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 6 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 5 chests opium, Badreechund Premsook ; 6 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 4.

McMath, Capt, Bombay 66th Regt, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
Raynor, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

JULY 5.

Sorell, Lieut, Bengal 4th Regt, H C, on leave, from Hingoli.

JULY 6.

Hogg, Capt, Bombay 2nd Sind Horse, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Mills, Lieut, Col, Bombay Jacobs Rifles, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Daily, Lieut, Bengal 2nd Regt, C I Horse, on leave, from Goona.
Hunter, Lieut, Madras R A from leave, from Neilgherries.
Rideout, Lieut Col, Madras 27th Regt, N I, on leave, from Bellary.

JULY 7.

Purcell, Surg, Bengal A M D, to appear before a Medl Board, from Bundilkhund.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 7.

Hogg, Capt, Bombay 2nd Sind Horse, on leave, to Jubbulpore.
Rennie, Lieut, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, to rejoin, to Sitapore.
Lechmere, Capt, Bombay 20th Regt, N I, on leave.
Hunter, Lieut, Madras R A on duty, to Kamptee.

JULY 8.

Sharpe, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Mhow.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 7th July 1877.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War office, it is intimated that, the following promotions and transfers have been made :—Major T Mahon, 6th Brigade, promoted Lieut Col, into 7th Brigade. Major W Carey, 4th Brigade, promoted Lieut Col into 3rd Brigade. Lieut R H W Dimmett, C Brigade promoted Capt into No 1 Batty 30th Brigade. The above officers are to proceed to England forthwith, and will on arrival report themselves to the Horse Guards.

Capt J H Blackley, 10th Brigade, promoted Major into No 2 Batty 6th Brigade, vice Mahon, promoted.

Capt R C Dyrsdale, 20th Brigade, promoted Major into C Batty 4th Brigade, vice Carey, promoted.

Lieut C H Hamilton, C Brigade, promoted Capt into No 4 Batty 21st Brigade, and will proceed to Lucknow.

Lieut N P Fowell, 11th Brigade, appointed to E Batty C Brigade, vice Hamilton.

Lieut A F Madeilar, 9th Brigade, appointed to D Batty C Brigade, vice Plunkett.

With reference to G O C No 318, 16th May last, Lieut T F Gibbs, 83rd Foot, was appointed to Command the Ghizree Sanitarium from the 19th May inclusive, during the absence of Capt Kelly on leave.

Lieut Col T G Coles, Staff Corps, transferred from general duty Bombay, to general duty Poona.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required Examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard test :—

Sub-Lieut F R H Chapman, attached to 23rd N L I.

11th Foot—Lieuts W P Noon, J H V Braithwaite, A R Peters, Schoolmaster D Woodston, Corporal G Coll, Private W Graham, Private J Kaye.

17th Foot—Capt G A Coy, Sub-Lieuts A W M'Kinstry, G F Shaw, Lance Corporal W Gadsby, Private E Fortune.

73rd Foot—Sub Lieut E Inglis, attached to 25th N I.

83rd Foot—Private C A Rooney.

The undermentioned men are reported to have completed a special course of instruction at the Central Gymnasium and to have obtained certificates as follows :—

1st Class—Lance Corporals C Dean, L Wildham, Private G Scorah, Serjt T Fullerton.

2nd Class—Lance Corporals A Jackson, Corporal G Clay, E Cole, W Hulme, J Keefe, M Gargan, J Knowles, Acting Bombardier J Miller, J Colthem.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Head Quarters Regtl Order, dated 27th June, appointing Lieut T H Peckham Acting Instructor of Musketry to the Regt.

66th Foot, Regtl Order, dated 25th June, appointing Capt J Healey Acting Adjt to the half Batt at Bombay.

3rd N L I, Regtl Order, dated 28th June, directing Lieut Col Clements, 3rd Command, to officiate as Commdt, Major Streatfield, Wing Commdr, to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Capt Coulson, Qr Mr to officiate as Wing Commdr in addition to his own duties in succession to Col Houghton, Commanding the Belgaum District.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Lieut A F Fegton, 3rd Hussars, to Simla, from date of departure, for three months, on the recommendation of medical board.

Major T H Oushterlony, R A, from 7th July to 15th Oct, on private affairs, to Simla.

Major J Sexton, R A, from date of departure for two months, on urgent private affairs to Madras.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MADRAS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, June 25.

Lieut R H C Tufnell, 30th N I, is appointed Adjutant of the Regt, vice Fitzpatrick, who vacates on promotion to Major.

Capt H M Aynsley from 2nd in Comd 3rd L C, to Comdt 3rd L C.

Lieut-Col F Horseley from 2nd Squadron Commander 3 d L C, to 2nd in Comd 3rd L C.

Captain (Brevet-Major) W Thompson, from attached 3rd L C, to 2nd Squadron Commander 3rd L C.

Veterinary Surgeon M C Mitchell, C Brigade R H A, will join at Secunderabad for duty with the R A at that station.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that an exchange of brigades has been sanctioned between Major J B Richardson, 5th Brigade and Major E S Burnett, 18th Brigade R A ; the latter officer has been placed under orders for India.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the Higher Standard examination in Hindustani :—Lieut F S Sorell, 4th Regt N I.

The undetermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani :—Surgeon G Swayne, 4th M N I.

Lieut T H E Acton, A Battery 20th Brigade, is directed to proceed to Bellary to do duty with B Battery of the same Brigade.

Col A B Marsh from Comdt 14th N I, to Comdt 19th N I.

Col F J Wilson from 2nd in Command, 20th N I, to Comdt, 14th N I.

Col T S Hawks, 2nd in Comd 37 Gr to Offg Comdt 13th N I.

Lieut-Col W Osborn from Offg Wing Comdr and 2nd in Comd 25th, N I, to Wing Comdr and 2nd in Comd 25th N I.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, July 7.)

Mr R J Whitten, Collector of Customs, Agra, to be Assist Commr of Customs, N-W Provinces and Oudh, but to continue to officiate as Depy Commr of Customs.

Mr C J Hickie, Officiating Collector of Customs, Agra, to be appointed substantively, a Collector of Customs of the 4th Grade on Rs. 500 per mensem, and is posted to Agra.

Mr A F Ashton, In-pector of Customs, Aligarh, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of Customs, N-W Provinces and Oudh, at Allahabad, as a temporary measure.

Mr W Tyrrell, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Ghazipur, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Bareilly.

Mr W R Barry, Assist Commsr, Lalitpur, to be Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, N W Provinces, as a temporary arrangement.

Lieut-Joll R W Elton whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Bareilly.

Mr A M Markham, Joint Magistrate, Allahabad, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Basti.

Surgeon W A D Fasken to be a Civil Surgeon of the 2nd class, N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Surgeon R T Wright, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Government to officiate as Civil Surgeon, 2nd class.

Mr A C Evans, Assist Engr, having passed the examination required, is promoted to Assist Engin, 2nd Grade.

Surgeon J C Shircore, Officiating Civil Sugeon, from Gonda to Unao.

Mr B N Hodges, Assist Engr, has passed the departmenta standard examination in Hindustani.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 4.)

The services of Mr H B Lawford, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Depart.

Mr J O'Kinealy, Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hooghly, is appointed to act during the absence, on furlough of Mr A T Madeau.

Mr P D Dickens, officiating Chief Magistrate for the Town of Calcutta, is appointed to act as Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge during the absence of Mr J O'Kinealy.

Mr F J Marsden, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Chief Magistrate for the Town of Calcutta.

Mr C W Bernard, Assist Superint of Police, Backergunge, is transferred to the district of Hooghly.

Mr F A Chichester, Assist Superint of Police, is transferred from Pubna to Burdwan.

Mr C A Seppitt, Assist Superint of Police, is transferred from Burdwan to Pubna.

The Rev Hogee Dutt, S P G Missionary is appointed to officiate as Chaplain to the English residents at Ranchi, during the absence, on furlough, of the Rev T C Whitley.

Surgeon F M Grant is appointed temporarily to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital.

Mr C H V Hathorne, Opium Agent, Cawnpore, is allowed leave for one year from 3rd July.

Mr J A Anderson, Ex Engr, is granted six months' special leave.

Mr W W Shanks, Assistant Engineer, is granted eighteen months' furlough.

Mr E Byrne, Ex Engr, is transferred from the Tirhoot to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Mr J M Montague, Assist Engr, Northern Bengal State Railway, has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 3.)

The Rev W W G Cooper, Chaplain of St Thomas' Mount and Palaveram, two years' furlough to Europe.

The Rev H F James to be Chaplain of St Thomas' Mount.

The Rev W M S Babington, to act as Chaplain of South Black Town.

Mr G A Galton to act as Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr J Sturrock to act as Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr P W Moore to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service :—

Ranks and Names.	Ordinary Pension.	Extra Annuity.
Lieut-Col E Cave.....	£ 191-12	£ 229-8
Lieut-Col (Brevet-Col) J Elphistone...	456-5	804-17
Lieut-Col (Brevet-Col) A J Bruce	365-0	324-4
Lieut-Col (Brevet-Col) A Frances	365-0	328-18

Col F G Hodgson, 2nd in Command 39th N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for six months

Lieut-Col F G Rideout, Wing Commander 27th N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year.

Lieut-Col H M Nepean, Wing Commander 37th N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for one year, eight months and twenty-seven days, and on medical certificate for three months and three days.

His Grace the Governor having permitted Lieut G R Hadaway, R A, to resign, at his own request, the appointment of Aide-de-Camp on His Grace's Personal Staff, the services of that Officer are replaced at the disposal of H E the Co-in-C on the expiration of his present furlough to Europe.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint Captain F R Twynam, R A, to be Commissary of Ordnance, for two years.

Major W Stoddart, Staff Corps, has passed the final examination prescribed for the Commissariat Department.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

GENERAL ORDER.

Dated Simla, 30th June.

UNDER instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, on and after the 1st July 1877, the organization of the Royal Artillery, as detailed in Horse Guards General Order, No 22, dated the 1st April 1877, shall be introduced into India, and the system hitherto existing shall cease.

2. Officers now commanding Royal Artillery in the various divisional and district army commands will exercise command of the Royal Artillery within the limits of their present bridge, divisional, or district Staff, the comand and Staff allowances at present drawn being continued until further orders.

3. Officers of the Artillery Brigade Staff, who may under this order become supernumerary to the future establishment, will continue to receive the same Staff and command allowance they drew under the Brigade system until the detail of the future distribution and number of superior commands, &c., has received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

4. The Brigade Non-Commissioned Staff, now rendered supernumerary by the abolition of the Brigade system, will remain as a supernumerary for duty under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and continue to hold their military rank and receive pay and allowances as when Brigade Staff, pending the public action of final orders or until absorbed.

5. All native establishments now attached to the head quarters of Royal Artillery brigades will likewise be maintained and paid as heretofore

HIGH COURT.—JULY 9.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT,)
To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

LONG CAUSES.

365-76—Lynch and Tobin—Zevulbhoy Jaychund vs Nahalchund Nathoobhoy—Tyabjee and Sayane.

705-76—Macfarlane and G—Puttanundass Jeevandass vs Vishhoocandass Kurrebhoy and others—M M Munshi.

288-76—Jefferson and P—Hemchunbhoy Goolam Hossein vs The British and F M Insurance Co—Hearn and C.

337-76—Shamrao P—Rao Bhadoor Madan Shrikrishna vs Bajoo Ballog.—A. F. Turner.

844-75—M M Munshi—Damjee Jadowjee vs Ratanvahoo and another—Tyabjee and Sayane.

371-75—Mr Fletcher—Soondrabai widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayane.

585-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Avut Kirpali vs Vulloo Dhunjee Balkrishna and Bhagwandass.

28-77—Janardhun and Ghandshibhoy—Davabhoy Tribhowandass vs Munjee Russool and others—Khunderao Morojee.

413-74—Tyabjee and Sayane—Nejmoodeen Shaik Ally vs Zemabhoo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.

66-76—Jefferson and Payne—Shewlaljee Suntookger vs Muggon Girdhur—Remington, Hore and Langley.

453-75—Balkrishna and B—Chaganlall Wishwanath vs Motiram Damodhur and others—Mr Chalk.

634-75—Ardaseer and Hormusjee—Framjee Cursedjee D vs Pestonjee Nanabhoy and others—Mr Bicknell.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

7-77—Shapoorjee and T—Shamjee Ludha and others vs Curson Ewart—Khunderao Morojee—Part heard.

269-76—In person (pauper)—Dhal and another vs Cursetjee Hormusjee B and others—Prescot and Winter and N N Kothare.

429-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sewlall Bhowanidass vs Vurjivundass Madhowdass and others.

217-76—Lynch and Tobin—R A Dallose and another vs Gunputrao Morojee Z and another—Balkrishna and S.

723-76—Macfarlane and G—Mowjee Kirpali vs Robert Eyrie and another—Khunderao Morojee—Part heard.

246-77—Tyabjee and Sayane—Dada Fuckeere and others vs Ahmed bin Ismailjee K—Khunderao Morojee.

722-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Castelli vs Ludkorebai and another—Muljee and Bomonjee.

317-77—Hearn and Cleveland—Cassibai vs Withuldass Muncharam—Lynch and Tobin and Remington, Hore and Langley.

12-77—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Hon J Marriott &c vs Shri Lakshmindar Maharaj and others—Prescot and Winter and Crawford and Bovey.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

LONG CAUSES.

351-76—Jefferson and Payne—Moolajee S Abdool K N and others vs Esoba Damodhur—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

415-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Dewali, widow vs Vallubhram Hemchund and another—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

558-76—Jefferson and Payne—Mithibai vs Jootha Premjee and others—Shamrao Pandoorung.

846-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Huridass Soondersss vs Memon Mahomed Ally—Lynch and Tobin.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL).

LONG CAUSE.

307-77—Khunderao M—Lalchund Mohokundass vs Ramdass Manocklal and others—Rimington H and L.

246-77—P Chalk—Premdas Toolseydass vs Khimjee Jairam—Fletcher and Smith.

178-77—Mr Bicknell—Dulputbai Bhugoobhai vs Mahomed Hajee Ally—Jefferson and Payne.

CALENDAR.—JULY 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....	11th	9h. 57·8m.	a.m.
First Quarter	17th	6h. 3·8m.	p.m.
Full Moon	25th	0h. 10·8m.	p.m.

Date.	Remarkable Days.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. A.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
July. Mon.	9 Mercury in Ascending Node 0h. a.m.	5 30	6 29	{ 10 28 m 9 46 a	3 33 m 4 20 a
Tues.	10 Venus passes the Meridian 1h. 20m. p.m....	5 31	6 29	{ 11 14 m 10 39 a	4 16 m 5 9 a
Wed.	11	5 31	6 29	{ 11 53 m 11 37 a	5 5 m 5 55 a
Th.	12 Mars 0° 20′ N. of Aquarius 9h. p.m.	5 31	6 29	{ 0 34 a ...	5 56 m 6 41 a
Fri.	13 Mercury in Perihelion 2h. p.m.	5 32	6 29	{ 0 29 m 1 11 a	6 41 m 7 26 a
Sat.	14 Mars passes the Meridian 3h. 46m. a.m...	5 32	6 29	{ 1 23 m 1 54 a	7 27 m 8 15 a
Sun.	15 Seventh Sunday after Trinity	5 32	6 29	{ 2 14 m 2 41 a	8 16 m 9 4 a

POSTAL NOTICES.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS, VIA GALLE.

Saturday.....July 21 | Saturday.....Aug. 18
Sept. 15

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY, *VIA* ADEN.

Friday ..... July 29

SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request,

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

POOLE—July 7th, at Mount Tower, Mazagon, Mrs. C. Poole, of twin daughters.

OTHER PRESIDENCES.

BIRTHS.

BLAIKIE—June 21st, at Kasauli, the wife of W. B. Blaikie Officiating Ex. Engr., of a daughter.

BLYTH—June 25th, at Darjeeling, the wife of the Rev. G. F. F. Blyth, Chaplain, of a son.

COX—July 5th, at Ranipett, the wife of A. F. Cox, C.S., of a daughter.

COUNDER—July 1st, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Mr. James Conder, P. N. S. Railway, of a daughter.

D'AGUILAR—July 2nd, at Dalhousie, the wife of F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R. E., of a daughter.

MARQUIS—June 28th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Col J Marquis, Commanding 17th N. L., of a son.

REID—June 30th, at Mhow, the wife of Mr. G. Reid, of a son.

SMITH—July 2nd, at Ranikhet, the wife of Major G. W. Smith, D. A. A. General, of a son.

TREMENHEERE—July 2nd, at Negapatam, the wife of G. H. W. Tremenheere, South Indian Railway, of a son.

WALLER—July 4th, at Calcutta, the wife of R M Waller, Esq., B. C. S., of a son.

DEATHS.

BALM—June 28th, at Baxidpore, Joseph Balm, Engine Driver Tirhoot State Railway, aged 47 years.

CORNELIUS—June 30th, at Chandernagore, Mary, the beloved wife of Charles Cornelius, aged 33 years.

COOPER—June 20th, at Dehroonbaw, W. J. Cooper, eldest son of Alexander Cooper, Esq., Solicitor, Elgin, N. D., aged 23 years.

D'AGUILAR—July 2nd, at Dalhousie, the infant daughter of F. B. G. and F. L. D'Aguilar.

FISHER—July 3rd, at Arconum, Alice Maud, the youngest daughter of Mr. S. T. Fisher, Station Master, Madras Railway.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1877.

UP to the time of writing we have no account of the fighting on the Danube beyond that contained in the Turkish official telegram, according to which the Russians have been defeated with heavy loss in a great battle at Biela. Unfortunately, these Turkish telegrams do not come direct from the head-quarters of the armies, but are manipulated at Constantinople ; and we therefore hesitate to put faith in them. But the prolonged silence of the Russians as to what their troops are doing in either Europe or Asia appears significant of disaster.

"THE next point I wish to impress upon you is the importance of really attending to your "drill." This was part of the sound advice given by H. E. the Governor in the course of the thoroughly practical speech he made in opening the proceedings at the meeting to promote the formation of a Volunteer Corps in Bombay. Notwithstanding the difficulties we labour under here, our residences being so widely scattered and the demands upon our time so great, and above all, notwithstanding the enervating climate we live in, the movement has proved a marked success, and a few observations upon His Excellency's advice will not now be premature. The drill is indeed the chief difficulty in the way of Englishmen when about to enrol themselves as Volunteers. Our mother country has no cause to fear that her sons are wanting in manly courage. The weakest among us would gird on his arms and bravely go forth to do or die if she were ever in serious danger, or if the lives or liberties of her children were imperilled. The same spirit that moved our forefathers to rush even with naked breasts against the swords and spears of the Roman invader, breathes in us still ; but alas ! for the blood that is uselessly shed when undisciplined valour contends with legions trained to combat, and woe to that people, whatever its courage, who, in the moment of danger, finds its enthusiasm unaided by discipline, and wasted from ignorance of the means to employ it.

This confidence in themselves—the consciousness that they will fight, and fight hard, too should occasion require—is an admirable feeling in Englishmen no doubt ; and one, likely, never to be weakened, but it is not enough. One marvels at the inflexibility of the grim "old "guard" of Napoleon, who passed from victory to victory until they were met by a courage and discipline which surpassed their own. They knew the value of their training, did these veterans, and their enemies knew it, too, and it was the greatest blow their chief received when their ranks were rent asunder, and their corps dispersed. When the French cavalry were sweeping over the plain of Waterloo, what but the perfect discipline of the British infantry saved them from destruction ? "Form square !" and the French lancers rode vainly round and round until their ranks were decimated by a steady fire and a loud "Hurrah !" proclaimed their retreat. It was not courage only that was needed here, but perfect discipline as well. One of the finest passages ever written by that distinguished soldier and great military historian, Col. Napier, is that with which he concludes his description of the battle of Albuera, and we quote it as showing the wonderful power of discipline in leading to eventual victory. The comparatively small body of English engaged that day had fought at great disadvantage, and all seemed lost as a whole brigade "staggered by an iron tem- "pest reeled like sinking ships."

"Suddenly recovering, however," says Colonel Napier, "they closed on their terrible enemy, "and then was seen with what a strength and "majesty the British soldier fights. In vain "did Soult by voice and gesture animate his "Frenchmen, in vain did the hardiest veterans, "extricating themselves from the crowded "column, sacrifice their lives to gain time and "space for the mass to open out on such a fair "field ; in vain did the mass itself bear up, and, "fiercely striving, fire indiscriminately on friends "and foes, while the horsemen, hovering on the "flanks, threatened to charge the advancing line. "Nothing could stop that astonishing infantry. "No sudden burst

REGISTERED No. 9—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8,865.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 9, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back, numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 12 As.

Less than ten lines but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences : each—two rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Pollock, on THURSDAY, the 19th July, 1877, at P.M., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, 1877, at 4 P.M., for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 3 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July 1877, at 4 P.M.,

The S. S. VINGORLA, 573 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th July 1877, at 2 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines / Without food.
Suez	26	22	6	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 9 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. EUROPA, 2,277 Tons Register, 424 H. P. nominal, Captain J. HARRIS, will sail about the 18th July,

and will be followed by the

S. S. ITALIA,

2,345 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal,
Captain J. DONALDSON, about the 8th August,

and by the

S. S. INDIA,

2,360 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal,
Captain GEO. H. READ, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 460
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, June 14, 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, will sail about the 11th July,

and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,

2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. BRAND, about the 11th August,

and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Susa to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. do. Naples	" 600
Do. Naples	" 470
Do. Genoa	" 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	18th July.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	30th do.
(a) AUSTRALIA	3953	600	J. S. Murray	27th do.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	3rd Aug.
(a) NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	10th do.
SIAM	3000	500	N.W. Haselwood	17th do.
(a) MALWA	2933	450	F. S. Tomlin	24th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. Roskell	9th July, at 3 p.m.
PENHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	23rd do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 21st June 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Pentiman,	21st July, 3 p.m.
BANGALORE	2063	500	G. N. Hector,	18th Aug., 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per s. s. EUROPA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GOLF.

THE Second Competition for the Blackheath Challenge Medal will be held on Monday and Tuesday mornings, the 16th and 17th inst. For particulars see notice board Gymkhana Pavilion.

A. B. CHALMERS,
Hon. Golf Secretary.

RAIN GAUGES.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Rs. 12 complete.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge taken when the cough is troublesome gives relief. They are not violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists in Bottles.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

For Sale.

AN IDYLL
OF THE
APOLLO BUNDER.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that a "Star" or "Cross" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE ENGLAND

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A chesnut Persian horse, 7 years, 15-1 high, a perfectly broken charger and lady's horse, Rs. 800.

A chesnut Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, a good saddle horse and broken to single and double harness, Rs. 500.

A grey Arab galloway, aged, has been ridden regularly by a lady and goes in harness, Rs. 300.

A very handsome flea-bitten grey Arab, 7 years, 14-1½ high, a splendid mover and broken to harness, Rs. 400.

A bay Arab horse, 5 years, 14-2 high, an excellent dogcart or buggy horse, Rs. 400.

A nutmeg grey Arab horse, 8 years, 14-1 high, very powerful, rides well and goes in all harness, Rs. 350.

A thorough-bred Waller mare, 6 years, 15 hands, perfect in saddle, with no vice, Rs. 500.

A very handsome Pegu, 5 years, good tempered, and very showy, has been constantly ridden by a lady, Rs. 300.

A strong and powerfully built iron grey Arab colt, 4 years, 14-2 high, broken to saddle, would make a first charger, Rs. 350.

A high caste bay Arab, 7 years, 14-1 high, a good hack for a light weight, Rs. 300.

A chesnut horse, about 7 years old, 14-1 high, is a first rate riding horse and carries a lady, Rs. 300.

A pair of large and powerful dappled grey Pegu ponies, 6 years, 13 hands, both go well in either single or double harness Rs. 900.

A strong well-conditioned bay Australian broughan horse, 8 years, 15 hands, with set of nearly new English harness, Rs. 600.

A grey chargesh, young and good tempered, trots and canters well, Rs. 300.

A grey Deccan pony, rides well, Rs. 50.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 12th June 1877.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTER, & GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

CARRIAGE SHOW ROOM,

NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES ALWAYS ON VIEW.

Carriages taken on Commission.

THE PICTURE GALLERY

CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY OF

OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS FRAMED IN SUITABLE FRAMES OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

LOOKING GLASSES,

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

FRAMED IN FANCY GILTED FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.

KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for REPAIRING the DAMAGE done at the Fort Press Company's premises, Colaba. Specifications and full particulars can be had on application to the Undersigned.

KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Fort Press Co., Limited.

Bombay, 7th July 1877.

NOTICE.

A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of a quantity of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, consisting of 23 cases French Brandy, 52 of Country Spirits, 3 of Tin Plates, 24 of Tobacco Bags Betelnuts, Rice, Tapioca, Barrels of Dhall and Flour, Earthen Coojahs, Pistols, Double-Barrel Guns, Hardware and other Miscellaneous Articles will be held at the Town Custom House, on MONDAY, the 9th July, 1877.

The sale will commence punctually at 1 P.M., and conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

A. C. TREVOR,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Custom House, 2nd July 1877.

JUST ISSUED,

A thoroughly revised

PRICED LIST

OF

PRESERVED PROVISIONS, DESSERT REQUISITES, TEAS, BISCUITS, AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

CIGARETTES.

COPE'S "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100	Rs. 3 0
WILLS'S "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	3 0
REAL TURKISH, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24	0 12

TREACHER & CO, (Ld.)

MEDICINE CHESTS.

FILLED in accordance with Dr. Moore's recent work "Family Medicine for India."

Price complete, Rs. 20.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

REMEDIES FOR CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA.

	Rs. a.
CHOLERA TINCTURE. Thoroughly trustworthy ..... Per bottle Rs. 2 and	3 8
CHOLERA MIXTURE. Very efficient and extensively used	1 0
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE with Opium ..... Pint.	1 4
Ditto ..... Quart.	2 4
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE without Opium ..... Pint.	1 0
Ditto ..... Quart.	1 8
CHOLERA PILLS, as supplied to Troops by Government	1 0
RUDNI'S ESSENCE of CAMPHOR	1 0
COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, 12 annas, Re. 1-8 and	3 0

(All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.)

DISINFECTANTS.

CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH FOR DISINFECTING DRINKING WATER.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG.
5, Meadow Street.

MR. NEUBERG respectfully begs to invite the attention of his numerous Customers, and the public in General, to his PRESENT stock of TRICHINOPOLIES, DINDIGULS, PONDICHERRIES, and COCONADAS, which have all been manufactured from CHOICEST TOBACCO specially selected, and reserved for himself.

He recommends them with the confidence, a REALLY FIRST CLASS ARTICLE inspires, and feels certain that they will meet that approval from SMOKERS, he has always studied to indulge.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

DAWSON'S PRIME	Rs. 20	per 1,000
Do. Do.	" 2-4	per Box of 100
Do. No. 1	" 17	per 1,000
Do. Do.	" 2	per Box of 100
THOMPSON'S PRIME	" 20	per 1,000
Do. Do.	" 2-4	per Box of 100
Do. No. 1	" 17	per 1,000
Do. Do.	" 2	per Box of 100
NONPAREILS	" 15	per 1,000
Do.	" 1-12	per Box of 100

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

PRINCIPES	Rs. 20	per 1,000
Do.	" 2-4	per Box of 100
FAVORITAS	" 22	per 1,000
Do.	" 2-8	per Box of 100
REGALIAS ELEGANTE	" 25	per 1,000
Do. Do.	" 3	per Box of 100

DINDIGUL HAVANNAS,
"LONDRES."
(Mr. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND.)
The Indian Havanna par excellence.
Rs. 24 per 1,000.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

NOTE.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE PLEASURES of DREAMING : a Poem ; by Thomas E. Holtham, dedicated to the late Governor of Bombay. Price 8 Annas. THACKER & Co.

FOR SALE, a pair of diagonal ENGINES, 10 H. P., with a Hoist attached, having also a large Driving Pulley. Apply at this Office.

FOR SALE, a TRUNK ENGINE, 24 H. P., well adapted for driving Hydraulic Pumps and could be easily attached to them. Apply at this Office.

FOR SALE, a single EXPRESS RIFLE, 450 Bore, by Alex. Henry, of Edinburgh, complete, in Oak Case covered with Leather, Rs. 300. Apply to W. J. Essai.

FOR SALE, the property of a Gentleman, A HANDSOME WALER MARE, good tempered, quiet, and no vice, 15 hands high, a beautiful hack, carries a lady, up to 12 stone, and broken to single Harness. Price Rs. 500. Apply to J. B. Bodger, Dean Lane.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE (Top Floor), above Wheatley, Madden & Co. The present occupant leaving, is desirous of disposing of mats, partitions, &c. as they stand to an incoming tenant. The cleanest and coolest HOUSE in the Fort. N. B.—Furniture at a valuation.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.

HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing the quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that these include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

REVISED PRICES. JULY 1877.

SHERRIES.

	Cash Prices. Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ..... Rs.	37 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	37 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	29 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry ...	29 0	...

	Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE ..... Rs.	26 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MASSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character ..... Rs.	32 0	17 8
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour ..... Rs.	27 0	15 0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s Finest Dry Rs.	46	0	24 8	TREACHER & Co.'s Light Dry ..... Rs.	34	0	18 8
F. GIESLER & Co.'s " for India" brand ...	46	0	24 8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR ...	28	0	15 8
TREACHER & Co.'s Dry Creaming Sillery	40	0	21 8				

CLARETS.

ST. JULIN, MEDOC (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines) ... Rs.	10	0	...	CHATEAU LAGRANGE (Good Dinner Wine) ..... Rs.	21	0	11 8
BORDEAUX ...	10	0	...				
PETIT MEDOC ...	12	8	7 4	CHATEAU LAROSE (Superior after Dinner Wines)	26	0	14 8
MEDOC, Superior ...	15	8	9 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX	31	0	16 8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine. Re	31	8	...	BARSAC, light Table Wine ..... Rs.	19	0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23	8	...				

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN ..... Rs.	29	0	15 8	CHABLIS ..... Rs.	18	0	10 0
POMMARD	24	0	13 0	RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	38	0	21 0
MACON	23	0	12 8				
BEAUNE	19	0	10 8				

HOCKS.

SUPERIOR SPARKLING ..... Rs.	34	0	18 8	NIERSTEIN (STILL) ..... Rs.	26	0	14 0
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN	42	0	23 0	HOCHHEIM "	25	0	13 8
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	41	0	23 0	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) STILL	20	0	11 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH "	36	0	19 0	GIESSENHEIM (STILL)	20	0	11 0
				LAUBENHEIM (STILL)	17	8	9 8

MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING ..... Rs.	32	0	...	SUPERIOR MOSELLE (STILL) ..... Rs.	27	0	14 8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34	0	19 0	MUSCATEL MOSELLE "	...		14 0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL ...	40	0	22 0	WINNINGEN	20	0	...
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	33	0	18 0				

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled ..... Rs.	33	0	...	WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	23	8	...
COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	27	0	...	WHISKEY, Scotch ; Crabbie's ..... Rs.	20	0	...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy	23	9	...	Do. Fine Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend)	22	8	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18	0	...	HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	28	0	...
GIN, Dry Unsweetened	...		...	Do. do.	32	0	...
HOLLANDS GIRNEVA, (De Kuyper's) per case of 15 large flasks	27	0	...	Do. do.	38	0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22	8	...	MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	28	0	...
				MARTELL'S do.	36	0	...
				EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.			

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	3	12	2 0	VERMOUTH ... per bottle.	1	4	...
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest) "	3	8	2 0	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR ... " ...			1 12
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen "	2	12	1 8	GINGER WINE ... per dozen.	17	0	...
CHARTREUSE from the { Green ..... "	7	0	3 12	ORANGE WINE ..... " ...			...
Monastery ..... { Yellow ..... "	5	8	3 0	ORANGE BITTERS ..... "	18	0	10 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy ..... "	3	12	...	ANGOSTURA BITTERS ..... " ...			24 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, best ..... "	3	0	1 12	POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s ... ½ Pints. ...			13 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE ..... "	3	0	...	BRANDY BITTERS			
CREME DE ROSE ..... "	...		1 12	WINE BITTERS			
CREME DE VANILLE ..... "	3	0	1 12				
ANISETTE ..... "	3	0	...				

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

MARK THE PRICES OF THE

NEW INDIAN TEA MART,

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS,
OPENED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
MR. M. H. MAJOO.
(LATE PARTNER Messrs. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJOO & Co. invite respectfully the Public of Bombay and Outstations to test the superior quality and excellent flavour of their specially selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, sold at their New Tea Mart.

Prices can bear most favourable comparison with those of other Tea Merchants.

Names of Teas.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine ...	Rs. 1	12
Orange Pekoe ...	1	8
Pekoe, Extra Fine ...	1	6
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine ...	1	4
Souchong, Extra Fine ...	1	0
Imperial Family Mixture ...	0	14
Fragrant Congou ...		

From 15 lbs. and upwards five per cent. discount.

BOMBAY, APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended				Rs. 350
Do.	Gold Semi-Hunting	Do.	Do.	" 350
Do.	" Crystal-Faced	Do.	Do.	" 330
Do.	" Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality		Do.	" 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from				Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases				Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do.	Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance			" 200
Do.	Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting			Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	" 65 to " 75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	" 50
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time ..... Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters	" 800 to " 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	" 400 to " 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	550 " 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

Now Ready.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY
OF
INDIAN FAMINES.
By ALFRED H. BROWNE.
PRICE ONE RUPEE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 7TH JULY 1877.

Consols in London yesterday advanced from 94⅛ to 94⅜, but French Rentes receded from 107½ to 107. In Seeds there was an improvement of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed and Rapeseed to arrive, but spot prices were unchanged. Wheat was partially 6d. per quarter higher to arrive, owing, it is reported, to the less favourable advices respecting the Continental crops.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was quiet, sales 8,000 bales, and to-day the tone was unchanged, sales 4,000 bales. Spot prices as quoted by Reuter are unaltered throughout, nor is there in the present position grounds for any important movement. The statistical position is certainly becoming stronger every day, but operators must necessarily hold their hands in the face of the present uncertainty respecting political affairs.

The visible supply for all Europe on the 6th instant shows the following comparisons :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Total supply of all kinds...	2,380,000	2,450,020	2,523,370
„ „ „ Surats.....	534,000	701,040	1,079,470
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	1,006,000	1,013,190	1,047,080
Do. London.....	44,000	51,280	102,710
American Afloat.....	80,000	96,000	93,000
E. Indian „ „	160,000	294,000	431,000
	1,290,000	1,455,070	1,672,790
Price of Mid. Orleans ...	6¼d.	6d.	7 7-16d.
„ Fair Dholleras ...	5 3-16d.	4¼d.	5 1-16d.
Difference.....	1 5-16d.	1¾d.	2⅜d.

Owing to the holidays in New York we are without the usual American crop figures.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was quiet but steady, the only change in prices being a decline of ¼d. per lb. in 40s. Mule Twist. The monthly statement of the exports of goods from the U. K. for India shows small supplies of all kinds for Bombay, but large shipments for Calcutta.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London was unaltered yesterday, and Bar Silver is still quoted at 53¼d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quite a blank as regards fresh business. We have not heard of a single transaction of any importance, and rates are unaltered in every respect. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 3 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 3d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „ ...	1s. 9d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „ ...	1s. 9d. to 1-16d.	„

On Calcutta no transactions are reported and nominal rates are still for demand ; ¼ to 3-16 premium, 60 days' sight ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is to the same position as last reported. Fours have been sold to-day at Rs. 97½, but business generally hangs fire pending the result of the new loan. We quote Fours-and-a-half nominally at Rs. 97¾ ; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 102½.

The SHARE MARKET has been quiet with only a moderate business doing. Bank of Bombays are in request at an advance of ½ per cent. Land Companies are unchanged. In Press Companies we note an advance of Rs. 20 in Albert Co. of Kurrachee, and Rs. 15 in French Press Co., but Apollo Press Co. have declined Rs. 5, East India Rs. 10, and Colaba Rs. 15 per share. In Spinning and Weaving Co. the transactions have been limited and prices generally tend in favour of buyers. Bhownugger Mills have declined Rs. 25, Bombay United Rs. 10, Colaba Rs. 25 Nursey and Prince of Wales Rs. 10, and Oriental Rs. 5 per share.

In COTTON there has been no business of any importance transacted. For export, the dull advices from Liverpool are against buying and the local spinning companies are still operating but slightly. Prices are nominally unaltered, but the tendency if anything is in favour of buyers. As regards *New Crop* the reports from the Berars and Guzerat are still somewhat unfavourable, but there is still ample time to ensure a good sowing season.

WHEAT is at rifle firmer at former rates, but Seeds are unchanged.

In FREIGHTS the transactions have been unimportant and we still quote steamers for Liverpool at £1-16 3 and sailing ships at £1-17 6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are depressed to a degree, and in the present state of the market dealers are indisposed to operate pending more definite crop reports from up-country. With a favourable rainfall prices might be expected to improve, but as things now are the tendency is in favour of lower prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	72½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	716½
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	3 do.	107
Bank of Madras.....	80,000	250	all	10 do.	670

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218· 3·0	5 p. c.		275
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	130·14·6	do.		26
Ditto	..	£20	65· 7 3	do.		73
Ditto	..	£20	21·19 1	do.		32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.		1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	196·5·15	do.		210

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	1,625
Prare Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	120
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	675
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	245

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE ZIMI, 943 tons, Captain J Jenkins, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE BARQUE ST. ANDREW, 782 tons, Captain L. M. Lean, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a cargo of 21,484½ cwts linseed, and 400 cwts. *B.* horns.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Durham and five deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Barque Zimi, Jenkins, to Rangoon.
Do. St Andrew, Lean, to Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
3 Asia (s).....	Flowers.....	Rangoon, June 29.	
Japan (s)	Smidt.....	Hong-Kong, June 16.	
Nairnshire	Nevvin	Brisbane, April 25.	
Brunette	Yeney	London, Sept 20.	
4 Stallingbro (s).....	Bartf	Negapatam, June 30.	
Evesham Abbey.....	Westlake	London, Apr 14.	
M. A. Evans	Phillips.....	Bombay, June 12.	

DEPARTURES.

July.			
3 Glamorgan(s).....	.....	.....	
Burmah (s)	.....	.....	
Seraphis (s)	.....	.....	
4 West Stanley (s)	.....	.....	
Corycia (s).....	.....	.....	

PASSENGERS.

Per Asia—Mr Stevens, Mr W F F Handcock, Mr James Watson, Mr J E Connor, Mr and Mrs Johnson and Infant, Mr R C Chapman, Mr Gibson, Mr and Mrs Morton and children, Mr John F Dallas, Esmile Ahmed, Mrs C Windle.

Per Brunette—Mr J G Johnson.

Per Japan—From Hong-Kong—Mr and Mrs Gilliminey, Mrs Mitchell, Mr C Osborne, Mr Raphael, Mr Reuben. From Penang—Miss Hewerth, Master A B Hewerth.

VESSELS SPOKEN

By Brunette—Pendragon, Templar and Evesham, Abbey at Sandheads waiting for Pilots.
By Japan—Jason, Pendragon, Evesham Abbey, M A Evans, and Templar at Sandheads with Pilots.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
6 Semplfarnel	.....	Pondicherry.
Ava (s)	.....	Bombay.
Carthaginian	.....	London.
Commilla (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—60 iron plates, Ebrahim Abdool Calm, Nolle Martin s—50 kegs iron nails, Fazulally Moosahboy.

FROM LONDON.

Xanthos s—50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Sestos s—25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Mirzapur s—6 packages and 1 case stationery, Sharufally Meerbhoy ; 25 kegs red lead, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.
Nellie Martin s—150 boxes bar soap, Dawoodbhoy Abdool Hoosein.
Hindustan s—163 boxes tinned plates, Amroodin Fazulally.
Tythona—100 barrels blasting powder, Monedally Lookmajee.
Stockbridge—20 packages earthenware, 141 casks glassware and 2 casks plaster of Paris, E F Mahamed.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—125 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 26 cases brandy, John Storrar.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Egbert s—800 cwts wheat, J C Boakby and Co ; 195 cwts wheat, Bhimjee Cassy ; 50 cwts wheat, Tejpall Gopjee ; 73 bales rags, Gordhun Lellubhai ; 4 bales hides and 3 bales skins Syed Ebramshaw Peerunahamed ; 50 bales cotton, Manuckchund Mockjee.
Trentham Hall s—1,000 cwts wheat, Shamjee Veerjee ; 1,602 cwts linseed, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co ; 75 bales cotton, Goculdass Gokuldass ; 32 bales cotton, Hurridass Tooleedass : 136 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee.
Europa s—1,600 cwts wheat, Finlay Scott and Co.
Strathleven—6 bales hides, Sharifally Sallemahamed ; 7 bales hides, Fazel Mahamed Dama ; 20 bales hides, Nassey Gungjee ; 7 bales hide, Sally Mahamed Sewjee ; 10 bales hides, Mahamed Allana ; 13 bale hides, Dattoo Dena Mowjee ; 20 bales hides, W Nicol and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

St Nicholas—7,500 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindustan s—8 cwts G horns, Currimbhoy Ebram : 10 bales twist, Tatta and Co ; 8 bales twist, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed ; 12 chests opium, Curseijee Bomanjee and Co ; 455 chest opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 3 chests opium, Nopeshunee Nowrungroy ; 42 chests opium, E E Sassoon ; 34 chests opium Currimbhoy Ebram ; 15 chests opium Major Ismail Sajee Habib ; 15 chests opium, Bharan Noordin and Co ; 11 chests opium, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed ; 240 chests opium E D Sassoon ; 5 chests opium, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 1 chest opium, Hurnockdass Chimanram 10½ chests opium, Tarachund Bitaram 7½ chests opium, Tata and Co ; 31 bundles *B* teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hindustan s—12 chests opium, Curseijee Bomanjee and Co ; 15 chests opium, Roognath ; 16 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 8 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 5 chests opium, Sudrechund Premsook ; 6 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 4.

McMath, Capt, Bombay 66th Regt, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
Raynor, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

JULY 5.

Sorell, Lieut, Bengal 4th Regt, H C, on leave, from Hingoli.

JULY 6.

Hogg, Capt, Bombay 2nd Sind Horse, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Mills, Lieut, Col, Bombay Jacobs Rifles, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Daily, Lieut, Bengal 2nd Regt, C I Horse, on leave, from Goona.
Hunter, Lieut, Madras R A from leave, from Neilgherries.
Hibbert, Lieut Col, Madras 27th Regt, N I, on leave, from Bellary.

JULY 7.

Purcell, Surg, Bengal A M D, to appear before a Medl Board, from Bundilkhand.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 7.

Hogg, Capt, Bombay 2nd Sind Horse, on leave, to Jubbulpore.
Menzies, Lieut, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, to rejoin, to Sitapore.
Eustace, Capt, Bombay 20th Regt, N I, on leave.
Hunter, Lieut, Madras R A on duty, to Kamptee.

JULY 8.

Sharpe, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Mhow.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 7th July 1877.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War office, it is intimated that, the following promotions and transfers have been made :—Major T Mahon, 6th Brigade, promoted Lieut Col into 7th Brigade. Major W Carey, 4th Brigade, promoted Lieut Col into 3rd Brigade. Lieut R H W Plunkett, C Brigade promoted Capt into No 1 Batty 10th Brigade. The above officers are to proceed to England forthwith, and will on arrival report themselves to the Horse Guards.

Capt J H Blackley, 10th Brigade, promoted Major into No 2 Battery 6th Brigade, vice Mahon, promoted.

Capt R C Drysdale, 20th Brigade, promote 1 Major into C Battery 4th Brigade, vice Carey, promoted.

Lieut C H Hamilton, C Brigade, promoted Capt into No 4 Batty 21st Brigade, and will proceed to Lucknow.

Lieut N F Fowell, 11th Brigade, appointed to E Batty C Brigade, vice Hamilton.

Lieut A F Makellar, 9th Brigade, appointed to D Batty C Brigade, vice Plunkett.

With reference to G O C No 318, 16th May last, Lieut T F Gibbs, 23rd Foot, was appointed to Command the Ghizree Sanitarium from the 19th May inclusive, during the absence of Capt Kelly on leave.

Lieut Col P G Coles, Staff Corps, transferred from general duty Bombay, to general duty Poona.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required Examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard test :—

Sub-Lieut F R H Chapman, attached to 23rd N L I.
11th Foot—Lieuts W P Noon, J H V Braithwaite, A E Peters, Schoolmaster D Woodeson, Corporal G Coll, Privats W Graham, Private J Kaye.
17th Foot—Capt G A Cox, Sub-Lieuts A W M'Kinstry, G F Shaw, Lance Corporal W Gadsby, Private E Fortune.
73rd Foot—Sub Lieut E Inslis, attached to 25th N L I.
83rd Foot—Private C A Rooney.

The undermentioned men are reported to have completed a special course of instruction at the Central Gymnasium and to have obtained certificates as follows :—

1st Class—Lance Corporals C Dew, L Wildham, Private G Secrah, Serjt T Fullerton.

2nd Class—Lance Corporals A Jackson, Corporal G Clay, E Cole, W Lawless, J Keefe, M Gargan, J Knowles, Acting Bombardier J Miller, J Coltham.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

3rd Hussrs, Regtl Order, dated 27th June, appointing Lieut T H Peckham Acting Instructor of Musketry to the Regt.

60th Foot, Regtl Order, dated 25th June, appointing Capt J Healer Acting Adjt to the half Batt at Bombay.

3rd N L I, Regtl Order, dated 28th June, directing Lieut Col Clements, 2nd Command, to officiate as Commdt, Major Wood Wing Commdr, to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Capt Coulson, Qr Mr to officiate as Wing Commdr in addition to his own duties in succession to Col Houghton, Commanding the Belgaum District.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Lieut A F Pegton, 3rd Hussars, to Simla, from date of departure, for three months, on the recommendation of medical board.

Major T H Ouchterlony, R A, from 7th July to 15th Oct, on private affairs, to Simla.

Major J M J Saxton, R A, from date of departure for two months, on urgent private affairs to Madras.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MADRAS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, June 25.

Lieut R H C Tufnell, 30th N I, is appointed Adjutant of the Regt, vice Fitzpatrick, who vacates on promotion to Major.

C I G H M Aynsley from 2nd in Comd 3rd L C, to Comdt 3rd LC.

Lieut-Col F Horseley from 2nd Squadron Commander 3 d L C, to 2nd in Comd 3rd L C.

Captain (Brevet-Major) W Thompson, from attached 3rd L C, to 2nd Squadron Commander 3rd L C.

Veterinary Surgeon M C Mitchell, C Brigade R H A, will join at Secunderabad for duty with the R A at that station.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that an exchange of brigades has been sanctioned between Major J B Richardson, 5th Brigade and Major E S Burnett, 18th Frigade R A ; the latter officer has been placed under orders for India.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the Higher St ndard examination in Hindustani :—Lieut F S Borell, 45th Regt S F.

The undetmentioned candidate is reported to have passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani :—Surgeon C Swaine, 4th M N I.

Lieut T H E Acton, A Battery 20th Brigade, is directed to proceed to Bellary to do duty with B Battery of the same Brigade.

Col A Hancock from Comdt 14th N I, to Comdt 13th N I.

Col F J Wilson from 2nd in Comd, 25th N I, to Comdt, 14th N I.

Col T S Hawks, 2nd in Comd 37 Gr to Offg Comdt 13th N I.

Lieut-Col W Osborn from Offg Wing Comdr and 2nd in Comd 25th, N I, to Wing Comdr and 2nd in Comd 25th N I.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, July 7.*)*

Mr R J Whitten, Collector of Customs, Agra, to be Assist Commsr of Customs, N-W Provinces and Oudh, but to continue to officiate as Depy Commsr of Customs.

Mr C J Hickie, Officiating Collector of Customs, Agra, to be appointed substantively a Collector of Customs of the 4th Grade on Rs. 500 per mensem, and is posted to Agra.

Mr A F Ashton, Inspector of Customs, Aligarh, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of Customs, N W Provinces and Oudh, at Allahabad, on a temporary arrangement.

Mr W. Tyrrell, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Ghazipur, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Bareilly.

Mr W H Barry, Assist Commsr, Lalitpur, to be Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, N W Provinces, as a temporary arrangement.

Lieut-Coll H W Elton whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Bareilly.

Mr A M Markham, Joint Magistrate, Allahabad, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Basti.

Surgeon W A D Paxken to be a Civil Surgeon of the 2nd class, N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Surgeon R T Wright, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Government to officiate as Civil Surgeon, 2nd class.

Mr A C Evans, Assist Engr, having passed the examination required is promoted to Assist Engin, 2nd Grade.

Surgeon J G Shircore, Officiating Civil Sugeon, from Gonda to Unao.

Mr R N Hodges, Assist Engr, has passed the departmenta standard examination in Hindustani.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 4.*)*

The services of Mr H B Lawford, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Depart.

Mr J O'Kinealy, Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hooghly, is appointed to act during the absence, on furlough of Mr A T Maclean.

Mr F P Dickens, officiating Chief Magistrate for the Town of Calcutta, is appointed to act as Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge during the absence of Mr J O'Kinealy.

Mr F F Marsden, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Chief Magistrate for the Town of Calcutta.

Mr V W Bertelsen, Assist Superint of Police, Backergunge, is transferred to the district of Hooghly.

Mr F A Chichester, Assist Superint of Police, is transferred from Pubna to Burdwan.

Mr C A Sapitt, Assist Superint of Police, is transferred from Burdwan to Pubna.

The Rev Roger Dutt, S P G Missionary is appointed to officiate as Chaplain to the English residents at Ranchi, during the absence, on furlough, of the Rev T C Whitley.

Surgeon F M Grant is appointed temporarily to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital.

Mr G E V Harbord, Opium Agent, Cawnpore, is allowed leave for one year from 3rd July.

Mr J A Anderson, Ex Engr, is granted six months' special leave.

Mr W W Shacks, Assistant Engineer, is granted eighteen months' furlough.

Mr E Byrne, Ex Engr, is transferred from the Tirhoot to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Mr J M Montague, Assist Engr, Northern Bengal State Railway, has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 3.*)*

The Rev W W G Cooper, Chaplain of St Thomas' Mount and Palaveram, two years' furlough to Europe.

The Rev H P James to be Chaplain of St Thomas' Mount.

The Rev W M S Babington, to act as Chaplain of South Black Town.

Mr C A Galton to act as Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr J Sturrock to act as Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr P W Moore to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Nilgiris District.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service :—

Ranks and Names.	Ordinary Pension.	Extra. Annuity.
Lieut-Col E Cave.....	£ 191-12	£ 220-8
Lieut-Col (Brevet-Col) J Elphinstone...	456-5	594-17
Lieut-Col (Brevet-Col) A J Bruce	365-0	394-4
Lieut-Col (Brevet-Col) A Frances	365-0	328-18

Col F G Hodgson, 2nd in Command 39th N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for six months

Lieut-Col F G Rideout, Wing Commander 27th N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year.

Lieut-Col H M Nepean, Wing Commander 37th N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for one year, eight months and twenty-seven days, and on medical certificate for three months and three days.

His Grace the Governor having permitted Lieut G R Hadaway, R A, to resign, at his own request, the appointment of Aide-de-Camp on H is Grace's Personal staff, the services of that Officer are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C on the expiration of his present furlough to Europe.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint Captain F R Twynam, R A, to be Commissary of Ordnance, for two years.

Major W Stoddart, Staff Corps, has passed the final examination prescribed for the Commissariat Department.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

GENERAL ORDER.

Dated Simla, 30th June.

UNDER instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, on and after the 1st July 1877, the organization of the Royal Artillery, as detailed in Horse Guards General Order, No 22, dated the 1st April 1877, shall be introduced into India, and the system hitherto existing shall cease.

2. Officers now commanding Royal Artillery in the various divisional and district army commands will exercise command of the Royal Artillery within the limits of their present bridge, divisional, or district Staff, the comand and Staff allowances at present drawn being continued until further orders.

3. Officers of the Artillery Brigade Staff, who may under this order become supernumerary to the future establishment, will continue to receive the same Staff and command allowance they draw under the Brigade system until the detail of the future distribution and number of superior commands, &c., has received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

4. The Brigade Non-Commissioned Staff, now rendered supernumerary by the abolition of the Brigade system, will remain a s at present for duty under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and continue to hold their military rank and receive pay and allowances as when Brigade Staff, pending the public action of final orders or until absorbed.

5. All native establishments now attached to the head quarters of Royal Artillery brigades will likewise be maintained and paid as heretofore

HIGH COURT.—JULY 9.

(Before the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

365-76—Lynch and Tobin—Revulliboy Jaychund vs Nahalchund Nathoobhoy—Tyabjee and Sayane.

LONG CAUSES.

705-76—Macfarlane and Co—Foyemoondass Jeevandass vs Vishbhoondass Hurrebhoy and others—M M Munshi.
288-73—Jefferson and Payne—Rasoonboy Goolam Hoosein vs The British and F M Insurance Co—Hearn and C.
331-76—Shamrao P—Rao Bhadoor Madan Shrikrishna vs Rajoo Balloo—A. F. Turner.
544-75—M M Munshi—Damjee Jadowjee vs Ratanvahoo and another—Tyabjee and Sayane.
571-75—Mr Fletcher—Soondrabai widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayane.
585-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Arut Kirpall vs Vulloo Dhunjee Balkrishna and Bhugwandass.
29-77—Janardhun and Shibkhoy—Davabhoy Tribhowandass vs Munjee Russool and others—Khandeerao Morojee.
418-74—Tyabjee and Sayane—Najmoodeen Shaik Ally vs Zemaboo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.
66-76—Jefferson and Payne—Shewalijee Santcokgee vs Muggon Girdhur—Remington, Hore and Langley.
453-75—Balkrishna and Bal—Charanlall Wishwanath vs Motiram Damodhur and others—Mr Chalk.
634-75—Ardaseer and Hormusjee—Framjee Cursedjee D vs Pestonjee Nansbhoy and others—Mr Bicknell.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

7-77—Shapoorjee and T—Shamjee Ludha and others vs Curson Bawa—Khundasro Morojee—Part heard.
969-76—In person (pauper)—Dinbai and another vs Cursedjee Hormusjee—B and Father—Prescot and Winter and N N Kothare.
429-75—Jefferson and Payne—Swilall Bhowanidass vs Vurjivundass Madhowdass and others.
217-76—Lynch and Tobin—R A Dalloss and another vs Gunputchurn Sircar and another—Balkrishna and B.
723-76—Macfarlane and G—Moolje Kirpall vs Robert Byrle and and others—Hearn and Cleveland.
246-77—Tyabjee—Rahimbhoy Hasanbhoy—Dada Puckseru and others vs Ahmed bin Ismailjee K—Khunderao Morojee.
722-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Cassibai vs Ludkorebai and another—Moljee and Bomanjee.
317-77—Hearn and Cleveland—Cassibai vs Withuldass Muncharam—Lynch and Tobin and Remington, Hore and Langley.
12-77—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Hon J Marriott &c vs Shri Lalmonjee Maharaj and others—Prescot and Winter and Crawford and Bovey.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice ATKINSON.)

LONG CAUSES.

851-76 - Jefferson and Payne—Moolanjee S Abdool K N and others vs Esoba Damodhur—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
415-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Dewali, widow vs Vellubhram Hemchund and another—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
586-76—Jefferson and Payne—Mithibai vs Jootha Premjee and others—Shamrao Pandoorung.
846-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Huridass Soondersdas vs Memon Mahomed Ally—Lynch and Tobin.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice KEMBALL.)

LONG CAUSE.

307-77—Khunderao M—Lalchund Mobokundass vs Ramdass Manockial and others—Rimington H and L.
246-77—F Chalk—Purushotam Toolseydas vs Khimjee Jairam—Fletcher and Smith.
178-77—Mr Bicknell—Dulputbai Bhugoobhai vs Mahomed Hajee Ally—Jefferson and Lyle.

CALENDAR.—JULY 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....	11th	2h. 57·3m.	a.m.
First Quarter	17th	6h. 3·8m.	p.m.
Full Moon	25th	0h. 10·8m.	p.m.

Date.	Remarkable Days.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
July.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 9	Mercury in Ascending Node 0h. a.m.	5 30	6 29	{ 10 28 m 9 46 a	3 23 m 4 20 a
Tues. 10	Venus passes the Meridian 1h. 20m. p.m.	5 31	6 29	{ 11 14 m 10 39 a	4 16 m 5 9 a
Wed. 11	.....	5 31	6 29	{ 11 53 m 11 37 a	5 5 m 5 55 a
Th. 12	Mars 0° 20' N. of Aquila 9h. p.m.	5 31	6 29	{ 0 34 a ...	5 56 m 6 41 a
Fri. 13	Mercury in Perihelion 2h. p.m.	5 32	6 29	{ 0 31 m 1 11 a	6 41 a 7 26 a
Sat. 14	Mars passes the Meridian 3h. 46m. a.m.	5 32	6 29	{ 1 23 m 1 54 a	7 27 m 8 15 a
Sun. 15	Seventh Sunday after Trinity	5 32	6 29	{ 2 14 m 2 41 a	8 16 m 9 4 a

POSTAL NOTICES.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS, VIA GALLE.

Saturday.....July 21 | Saturday.....Aug. 18
Sept. 15

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until P.M. on the above dates.

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY, *VIA* ADEN.

Friday ..... July 29

SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request,

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

POOLE—July 7th, at Mount Tower, Mazagon, Mrs. C. Poole, of twin daughters.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAIKIE—June 21st, at Kasauli, the wife of W. B. Blaikie Officiating Ex. Engr., of a daughter.
BLYTH—June 25th, at Darjeeling, the wife of the Rev. G. F. P. Blyth, Chaplain, of a son.
COX—July 5th, at Ranipeth, the wife of A. F. Cox, C.S., of a daughter.
CONDER—July 1st, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Mr. James Conder, P. W. D. Railway, of a daughter.
D'AGUILAR—July 2nd, at Dalhousie, the wife of F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R. E., of a daughter.
MARQUIS—June 28th, at Muscoorie, the wife of Col J Marquis, Commanding 17th N. I., of a son.
REID—June 30th, at Morar, the wife of Mr. G. Reid, of a son.
SMITH—July 2nd, at Ranikeht, the wife of Major G. W. Smith, D. A. A. General, of a son.
TREMENHEERE—July 2nd, at Negapatam, the wife of G. H. W. Tremenheere, South Indian Railway, of a son.
WALLER—July 4th, at Calcutta, the wife of R M Waller, Esq., B. C. S., of a son.

DEATHS.

BALM—June 28th, at Bazidpore, Joseph Balm, Engine Driver Tirhoot State Railway, aged 47 years.
CORNELIUS—June 30th, at Chandernagore, Mary, the beloved wife of Charles Cornelius, aged 33 years.
COOPER.—June 20th, at Debroophur, W. J. Cooper, eldest son of Alexander Cooper, Esq., Solicitor, Elgin, N. D., aged 23 years.
D'AGUILAR—July 2nd, at Dalhousie, the infant daughter of F. B. G. and F. L. D'Aguilar.
FISHER—July 2nd, at Arconum, Alice Maud, the youngest daughter of Mr. S. T. Fisher, Station Master, Madras Railway.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1877.

UP to the time of writing we have no account of the fighting on the Danube beyond that contained in the Turkish official telegram, according to which the Russians have been defeated with heavy loss in a great battle at Biela. Unfortunately, these Turkish telegrams do not come direct from the head-quarters of the armies, but are manipulated at Constantinople ; and we therefore hesitate to put faith in them. But the prolonged silence of the Russians as to what their troops are doing in either Europe or Asia appears significant of disaster.

"THE next point I wish to impress upon you "is the importance of really attending to your "drill." This was part of the sound advice given by H. E. the Governor in the course of the thoroughly practical speech he made in opening the proceedings at the meeting to promote the formation of a Volunteer Corps in Bombay. Notwithstanding the difficulties we labour under here, our residences being so widely scattered and the demands upon our time so great, and above all, notwithstanding the enervating climate we live in, the movement has proved a marked success, and a few observations upon His Excellency's advice will not now be premature. The drill is indeed the chief difficulty in the way of Englishmen when about to enrol themselves as Volunteers. Our mother country has no cause to fear that her sons are wanting in manly courage. The weakest among us would gird on his arms and bravely go forth to do or die if she were ever in serious danger, or if the lives or liberties of her children were imperilled. The same spirit that moved our forefathers to rush even with naked breasts against the swords and spears of the Roman invader, breathes in us still ; but alas ! for the blood that is uselessly shed when undisciplined valour contends with legions trained to combat, and woe to that people, whatever its courage, who, in the moment of danger, finds its enthusiasm unaided by discipline, and wasted from ignorance of the means to employ it.

This confidence in themselves—the consciousness that they will fight, and fight hard, too, should occasion require—is an admirable feeling in Englishmen no doubt ; and one, likely, never to be weakened, but it is not enough. One marvels at the inflexibility of the grim "old "guard" of Napoleon, who passed from victory to victory until they were met by a courage and discipline which surpassed their own. They knew the value of their training, did these veterans, and their enemies knew it, too, and it was the greatest blow their chief received when their ranks were rent asunder, and their corps dispersed. When the French cavalry were sweeping over the plain of Waterloo, what but the perfect discipline of the British infantry saved them from destruction ? "Form square !" and the French lancers rode vainly round and round until their ranks were decimated by a steady fire and a loud "Hurrah !" proclaimed their retreat. It was not courage only that was needed here, but perfect discipline as well. One of the finest passages ever written by that distinguished soldier and great military historian, Col. Napier, is that with which he concludes his description of the battle of Albuera, and we quote it as showing the wonderful power of discipline in leading to eventual victory. The comparatively small body of English engaged that day had fought at great disadvantage, and all seemed lost as a whole brigade "staggered by an iron tem- "pest reeled like sinking ships."

"Suddenly recovering, however," says Colonel Napier, "they closed on their terrible enemy, "and then was seen with what a strength and "majesty the British soldier fights. In vain "did Soult by voice and gesture animate his "Frenchmen, in vain did the hardiest veterans, "extricating themselves from the crowded "column, sacrifice their lives to gain time and "space for the mass to open out on such a fair "field ; in vain did the mass itself bear up, and, "fiercely striving, fire indiscriminately on friends "and foes, while the horsemen, hovering on the "flanks, threatened to charge the advancing line. "Nothing could stop that astonishing infantry. "No sudden burst of undisciplined valour, no "nervous enthusiasm, weakened the stability of "their order

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN MARINE.

SIMLA, JULY 7.

To-day's *Gazette of India* notifies, that the Marine establishment afloat and on shore, now under the several Governments, shall be amalgamated into one Service, to be styled "Her Majesty's Indian Marine," which service will be entirely under the Supreme Government.

First appointments of Officers will be made by the Secretary of State. Marine Officers to have, so far as advisable, the same titles as Officers of the Royal Navy, and have the same relative Army rank. All Officers and others at present on the Marine list, will be brought upon an amalgamated list.

All Establishments, Dockyards, and Vessels on the Eastern and Western side of India to be under two Superintendents, one at Calcutta and one at Bombay. The titles of Master Attendant, Harbour Masters, &c. to be changed to that of Port Officer.

ALTERATION OF STAMP DUTY.

Stamp duty on instruments transferring land in villages in the Bombay Presidency to the local Government is reduced to four annas.

REDUCTION OF POSTAL RATES.

An immediate reduction is to be made in Postal rates on Bhanghy parcels and packets.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE BRITISH IRONCLAD SQUADRON AT BESIKA BAY.

LONDON, JULY 6.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question said, that the Ironclad Squadron had been sent to Besika Bay because it was more convenient on account of its central position and for permitting the commander of the Fleet to refer easily to the British Ambassador at Constantinople and to the British Government.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Indian Loan Bill.

Lord George Hamilton, Under Secretary of State for India, declared that the policy the Government wished to pursue in regard to public works was only an experiment. The question was referred to next year, to be reported on by a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

LONDON, JULY 6, EVENING.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to a question concerning the British Ironclad Squadron in Besika Bay, recalled the frank statement previously made as to the policy of the English Government which upholds neutrality.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

Turkish official despatches state, that, after twelve hours continuous fighting at Biela on the 5th inst., the Russians were defeated with very heavy loss and compelled to fall back on Sistova.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Bombay mails of 15th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 6, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	45,000	bales.
Amount forwarded	5,000	do.
	4,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	33,000	do.
Do. do. Surats ..	1,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	1,066 000	do.
Do. do. Surats	66,000	do.
Do. do. of Cotton in London..	44,000	do.

LONDON, JULY 6, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged Surats unchanged.
The London Cotton Market has been steady.
Fair Dholleras ..... 5 3-16.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
7 lbs Shirtings ..... 6-3.
8½ lbs do. ..... 7-3.
Mule Twist ..... 0-10½.
3 per cent. Consols for account ..... 94⅛.
5 per cent French Rente, 1872 ..... 107½.
Bar Silver 53⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 84.
4½ per cent. do. ..... 84½.
5 per cent. do. ..... 89.
Exchange on India 60 days' sight ..... 1-8⅝.
Total coin in the Bank of France.... £90,100,000.
Do Notes in Circulation..... £98,100,000.
There are holidays in New York till Monday.

LINE REPORTS.—JULY 7.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persia. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 7, 7-10 A.M.

French Steamer Djennah, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, JULY 7, 8-18 A.M.

French Mail Steamer Amazon, from China, arrived.

GALLE, JULY 8, 11-45 A.M.

French Mail Steamer Menam, from Calcutta arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 8.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-26 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. N. W., ther mag. 82, min. 75, W. B. 76, bar. 29-88. Fall of rain 11 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine wind N. W. 3, ther. 85, bar. 30?.

MANGALORE, 5-20 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N, E, S, E, N. N. W., Fall of rain 68 cents.

VINGORLA, 5-45 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W. S. W. moderate ther. 83. Fall of rain 18 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee
6 months' sight 1s. 9d.		
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 to 1-16d.	,,

In asking sanction, by the Collector of Ahmednagar, for a small outlay in connection with famine works, Government "trust that it has been found practicable to execute this small sanitary improvement by the agency of the people upon charitable relief, for whose exclusive benefit it was undertaken. A report on this subject should be submitted without delay. The principle that those in receipt of charitable relief should perform such light work as they may be capable of must never be lost sight of; it is only the utterly incapable that should be permitted to remain altogether unemployed; for the rest work must be found, even though it should not be of much or indeed of any value."

MR. MARTIN WOOD, one of the contractors for the Municipal printing, showed conclusively, in his letter which are published on Saturday, that the agent, manager, or muccadum of a firm of contractors may be much more deeply interested in a contract than a partner who holds a small share in the firm. Mr. Geary, on the other hand, against whom Mr. Wood's argument was directed, speaks of the printing contract as "trumpery." Both these gentlemen, therefore, according to their own showing, think they have nothing to lose by giving up the contract. Why, then, do they not give it up, and so remove their legal disqualification for that seat in the Corporation they are both fighting for?

THE Government of Bengal is understood to have submitted a strong protest against the exclusive privileges the Secretary of State has granted to the Cooper's Hill engineers.

COLONEL WALKER, R. E., Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, succeeds Colonel Thuillier as Surveyor-General of India and Superintendent of the Topographical Surveys.

THE Home Government have confirmed the appointment of Babu Ramesh Chandra Mitra as a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, in the room of the late Mr. Justice Glover.

HER MAJESTY'S Government has confirmed the appointment of Mr. G. Diefenbach as acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta.

THE *Madras Athenæum* states that the Rev. Mr. Elwes, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop, goes home in October, and Doctor Gell himself in March next. The Rev. Mr. Warlow, Chaplain at Ooty, takes the Cathedral.

THE learned barrister, who so ably conducted the appeal case to the High Court on behalf of Miss Donnelly, has most charitably foregone his fees on the occasion.

WE hear that in addition to the twenty locomotives already ordered for the Indus Valley State Railway, the Government of India has indented on the Secretary of State for twenty more, as it is impossible to supplement locomotive power suddenly in India in times of emergency, and the wear and tear of engines lent to guaranteed railways for famine purposes has been considerable.

WE understand that, on the recommendation of Colonel Hyde, the Secretary of State has authorized the provision of two of Messrs. Westwood, Baillie, and Co.'s 30 ton hydraulic lifting jacks for the erection of the ironwork of the Sutlej bridge.

IN compliance with the requisition sanctioned by the Madras Government for a qualified medical man to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. Elder, who was the Consulting Physician to the Madras Railway Company, the Home Board have appointed Dr. Stewart Hall Harris, on an engagement for four years, at a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem. The Board not being aware how the title of Consulting Physician originated, have suggested the better title of Superintending Physician.

THE Directors of the Bank of Madras on Friday last, declared a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, and added Rs. 50,000 to the Reserve Fund, carrying forward a balance of Rs. 34,959 to next half-year.

ANOTHER banghy raid took place on the night of the 5th inst. between Ootacamund and Coonoor. The down mail was attacked, but the thieves were arrested, and no property lost.

THE Police at Bangalore are almost daily picking up infants who have been deserted by their parents. The Catholic Mission, it is said, takes charge of them, so that it must have a large Foundling institution by his time.

FROM the district reports for Bengal for the week ended the 30th of June, it appears that the weather had been generally seasonable, good showers having fallen, and the prospects of the crops good. Behar has been an exception, where very little rain has fallen, and from nearly every district come complaints that more rain is urgently wanted, as the indigo and other crops have begun to suffer.

A CORRESPONDENT at Allahabad writes to the *Mirror*:—The station master of Kutni, who, as I wrote you in my last, was undergoing prosecution in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore on the charge of taking bribes, has been convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. Another station master has been hauled up on the same charge. He belongs to Shemanabad. Mr. Hill, barrister-at-law, has gone from this station to defend him. Another man, a signaller of one of the stations on the Jubbulpore line, was, I hear, recently prosecuted on the same charge, and fined Rs. 25. So it can be easily conceived how things are going on between the merchants and the railway servants on the Jubbulpore line. The prosecutions, I understand, are due to the efforts of Mr. Fisher, Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore. Mr. Fisher should order prosecutions of the merchants, too, who have been found to have given bribes to the railway servants.

THE Viceroy, according to the *Indian Tribune*, has refused permission to the Maharajah of Bhurtpore to visit Simla. He is evidently now under the displeasure of the Government. The Political Agency has been removed from Bhurtpore to Agra, and he is now prohibited from proceeding to Simla.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab of Maler Kotla, in the Punjab, has subscribed Rs. 21,000 towards the fund in aid of the Turkish sick and wounded —a splendid effort for so small a State, its annual revenue being something under a lakh probably.

THE Turkish Envoy to Cabul, now on his way thence to India, will probably arrive in about a fortnight. His co-religionists in this country will no doubt be gratified if the Envoy, who is of some political importance, is received by the British Government as a distinguished guest, and this may be done, too, without trespassing on delicate ground.

WE learn that the recent marriage of the daughter of the Amir of Kabul, the sister of the heir-apparent Sardar Abdulla Jan, has caused a deadly feud among some of the Kabuli nobles, because the princess had already been betrothed to another. The wives of Amir Sher Ali Khan of Kabul, and Sardar Muhammed Sharif Khan, are cousins. The former is the mother of Sardar Abdulla Jan and other children, and the other is themother of Muhammad Hashim, &c. Muhammad Hashim came to India with his father, Sardar Muhammad Sharif Khan; but his mother's intimacy with her cousin procured his recall. This intimacy ripened to such an extent that the Amir gave Abdulla Jan's sister in marriage to Muhammad Hashim, though the lady had been formerly betrothed to Sardar Zulfikar Khan, the son of Sardar Muhammad Amin Khan.

THE Russian *St. Petersburgh Gazette* of the 14th May reports that a Corps of Volunteers are in course of formation in India, in connection with a mobilization of the troops!

THE last *Pekin Gazette* announces the capture of Turfan by the Chinese forces in the North West.

BY French papers and private letters received by the Mail of the 15th June, the *Catholic Examiner* learns that the Rev. Fr. Adrian Goffinet, S. J., expired on the night of the 8th June, having survived four days after the double amputation he had undergone on the morning of the 4th. The Rev. Father had been on a pilgrimage to Lourdes, and had thence gone to Bordeaux, where he spent two or three days. On the 3rd June, the Golden Jubilee Feast-day of Pope Pius IX., he celebrated Mass at Perigueux, starting in the afternoon for Orleans and Paris. The poor Father was scarcely fit for so much travelling, for he was still suffering from the disease which had forced his departure from India. In his hurry to catch his train, he did not see that the down train from Paris was coming into the station just as the other was going out. Eight carriages passed over his legs and arm.

A RATHER eccentric old gentleman, who owns a good part of Darjeeling and the district, has burnt his fingers over a walking match, which he has offered to all soldiers and volunteers, as the conditions are, that every man who walks around Birch Hill, a distance of about four miles, in marching order, with rifle and sixty rounds of ammunition, within an hour, shall receive Rs. 10, and be allowed to compete immediately afterwards in a rifle match for two or more valuable prizes. It is expected that there will be about 150 competitors, and as it has been found that the distance can be done within the time by every man worthy the name of a soldier, the old gentleman will drop about Rs. 2,000. He can afford it; and as he is known to have a kindly feeling for the British soldier, he will, without doubt, pay up smilingly, although probably sold.

THE Madras Government have instructed the Inspector General of Jails, Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Tennant, to clearly intimate to all officers of the Jail Department, that, whenever they receive notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief visiting the prison under their charge, they are expected to adopt such a dress as they would wear if waiting upon His Excellency officially at his own house; and that it will be highly indecorous on the part of any Superintendent, whether Civil or Military, to attend on or receive His Excellency wearing any other dress. This order has emanated from the fact that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Neville Chamberlain, has asked the Madras Government the question whether, in their opinion, when His Excellency and his Staff (in uniform) visit the Civil Jail for the purpose of seeing the Military prisoners undergoing imprisonment therein, it is proper for the Superintendent of the Jail, either a Staff Corps officer or civilian, to receive His Excellency in a "shooting coat" and other uncared-for attire.

THE *Statesman*:—It is hardly a travesty of the state of matters in France prior to the Revolution, to affirm that 99 men out of every 100 in the kingdom were annually spoiled of the whole fruits of their industry in order that the hundredth —a courtier, noble, or cleric—might appropriate the whole. In Oudh, Behar, and parts of Western India almost the very same state of matters exist at this hour. It matters not what the ryot produces, he is annually stripped of everything by the zemindar, the talookdar, the sowcar and the State between them. How to redeem the peasantry of these provinces from this terrible condition of things, is the great problem that presses upon the State, and which is still far from having received the attention it demands. The comparative prosperity and ease of the people in other parts of the country, suggests that the problem is well within the power of the Government, if it would address itself to it with earnestness; and we cannot too urgently insist upon an effort being made to master it. We want to know the precise causes of the abject poverty of the people of Oudh, Behar, and the Deccan, and why it is that while the peasantry of the Punjab, of Guzerat, of the North-West, and of Bengal are living in ease and comfort, the destitution and misery are elsewhere so extreme. Looking upon India as a whole, we have abundant room for the hope that we may yet see the entire peasantry of the country becoming frugal and industrious, as they are gradually redeemed from the terrible poverty that now prevails in the provinces we have named, but it does not excite the attention that it should on the part of the State. We have made, and are making, we believe, great and, on the whole, satisfactory progress in India; but the state of the provinces we have named is a blot upon our administrations, upon which we cannot too earnestly fasten our attention.

SOME useful experiments have recently been made in Jamaica in connection with the cultivation of the Mesquit bean and its employment as food for cattle. We understand that a considerable quantity of the pods of this plant was sent out to India for experimental purposes, in the early part of the present year, a supply of the same seeds being forwarded at the same time to the Botanic garden at Jamaica. The superintendent of the Jamaica garden now reports the result of the experiments made by him, from which it appears that 5 per cent. of the seeds germinated, eight pounds weight of the pods yielding altogether about 100 plants. Having heard that the pods were favourably spoken of in England as fodder for horses and cattle, and as only a small portion of the seeds were in a state fit for germination, the superintendent, by way of experiment, gave about a pound, in the pods to a fine healthy horse. In the morning of the third day, after the pods were given to the horse, the animal was found dead in the stable, and lying in such a position that left no reasonable doubt that it had died from the gripes. There were strong grounds, therefore, for concluding that the horse died from the effects of the pods. A similar species of this bean is said to be very common in Jamaica, the pods of which, although a valuable fodder when eaten by horses, but especially after the rains, are generally the cause of severe internal disorganization and very frequently death—a result attributed to the germination of the seeds in the stomach of the animal. No report has, we believe, been received on the result of introducing this bean into India, but these facts are useful as showing the necessity for caution in using the pods as fodder for horses should the cultivation of the plant have proved successful in this country.

MR. NG CHOY was admitted to practise as a barrister in the Supreme Court of Hongkong, on June the 2nd. The motion was made by the Attorney-General in the following terms: "Before proceeding to the criminal business of the Court, I have to move that your Lordship will admit Mr. Ng Choy as a barrister of this Court. He has produced a certificate from the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, which has been lodged in Court, and affidavits have been lodged by Mr. Francis and himself verifying the signatures and proving he is the person mentioned therein. I have much pleasure therefore in moving Mr. Ng Choy's admission. He is the first of his race, I believe, who has ever been admitted to practise as a barrister in any Colony, and I hope that at some future day others will follow in his footsteps." The Chief Justice replied, "I have looked through these affidavits, as it was my duty to do, and I see they are all in form. The motion is that Mr Ng Choy may be admitted to practise as a barrister in this Court, and I have very great pleasure in granting it. You will now be admitted to practise, Mr. Ng Choy. I am glad to see a Chinaman running in the race, the most highly intellectual in the world. I am glad to see that a Chinaman who was educated at St. Paul's College here, and who for years acted as an interpreter in the Police Court, has become a member of the English bar. In England every office becomes open to talent without favour or affection. A distinguished American statesman has become, and now is, an ornament of the English bar, and all the bar will gladly hail the time when a Chinaman shall distinguish himself as much as the eminent counsel to whom I refer. I have seen stranger things than that happen."

THE efforts of Christian missionaries in China, says a Shanghai paper, have had one very curious end, we may be sure, unexpected result. They have inspired native Buddhism with a similar idea of propagandism. In the South, we are assured, priests have adopted the same means of spreading the doctrines of their creeds as the missionaries, and proselytizing agencies have been formed, principally among the Buddhists, numbers of whose clergy seem to have instituted a sort of revival movement. They preach at wayside temples and about the streets, and it is said that the practice has even spread to the ranks of the Confucianists. Certain it is that a very active Buddhist mission has been established in Shanghai, and that it is working vigorously. Preaching is carried on daily at the Japanese temple in the Peking Road, and, as we know, the scope of their operations is being rapidly enlarged; while Confucian preachers may be seen, though not in Shanghai, standing in open places and at street corners, expounding the doctrines of the *Chung-yung* and the *Ta-hsioh* with all the fervour of a foreign missionary. Of course Buddhism is one of the missionary religions of the world, while Confucianism is as certainly not, but the fact as concerns both is very remarkable and deserves a passing word.

A HOME correspondent writes about some musical artists—"A second Jenny Lind, a Mdlle. Gerster, will shortly shine on the London operatic horizon, but for six nights only, as she is engaged for St. Petersburg at 5,000 francs per night. It is certain that the only art now which pays better than painting is singing. Madame Titiens is now said to be out of danger; but two theatrical stars are in a very critical condition—Nellie Farren and Miss Furtado (Mrs. John Clarke). The recovery of Miss Farren will be a work of time, but that of Miss Furtado is almost despaired of. The theatrical record is not bright just now, for I hear of the sad end of the widow of Mr. Walter Montgomery, who shot himself on his wedding day a few years ago. His reason for suicide has never been explained, but it is conjectured that a communication concerning her previous mode of life, made to him by his bride after the marriage ceremony, threw him into a transport of grief and horrors during which he committed the desperate act. After a while, the widow married again, was deserted by her husband, and died in a hospital in New York a short time since."

THE ICE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is rumoured that the Tudor Agency have forwarded, or intend to forward, a memorial to H. E. the Governor, to the effect that they have got ice from Madras of late. But Sir Richard Temple will know that for years the Tudor concern has failed to meet the requirements of the ice-consuming public, and that after repeated ice famines happening every year, and with last year's famine so fresh in the minds of the public, to say nothing about the famine just past, it is a piece of impertinence on the part of the Tudor Agency to take any credit upon themselves for getting ice from Madras just enough to be an aggravation to a few people, their sole reason for doing so being the fear that Government would cancel their lease of the ice house premises which they thought they could get a hack for a pound of ice in the vault. Indeed, it is probable that the Government solicitors threatened the Tudor Co., and that after this threat, the company got ice from Madras. Be that as it may, everybody knows that the Tudor Co. do not care a pin's head for their customers, and that for years the company have ignored the wants of the ice-consuming public except inasmuch as by doing a small, petty ice business, where there is room for a large and increasing ice trade, the Tudor Co. have made a deal of money by *not* supplying Bombay with ice. Then look at the risk the Tudor Co. run—risk that does not affect them, but which comes home to the ice consumer. It is well known that the company never have ice stored ahead in Bombay to meet even the contingency of a long passage of one of their ice ships, to say nothing about shipwreck or disaster. Of course the company may affirm that if they are out of ice in Bombay, and not making sales, it is a loss to them. Very true. But, beyond large, there is more profit in shipping a scant supply of ice, just enough to have one cargo dovetail into another, even with a few weeks' dearth of ice, than to have ice at all times stored ahead in the vault. Hence the Tudor Co. take the course they do, not being shrewd enough to adopt a more liberal policy, to the permanent good of their trade and saving it from ruin, which will follow the ice-consumers' action of getting out their own ice, which no one would ever have thought of if the Tudor Co. had treated the public decently. I have taken pains to get information about the American ice trade, and as far as I can find out, the conduct of a business of this nature, as far as supplying a market where demand is known, is simple enough. Therefore, there is no valid excuse the Tudor Co. can put forward for annual ice famines. In point of fact, I believe they never stoop to offer any excuse. Regarding the ice-consuming public hereabouts as their vassals, they evidently consider that the obligation, such as it is, to the public through the Press will be when fixed on quite long enough, and it is very satisfactory indeed at the present juncture that in Sir Richard Temple we have an executive who will probe this matter of ice famine even if his home-thrust touches the Ice Committee, whose action, as the memorialists, to H. E. say, appears to me to have been "almost a dereliction of duty."

JUSTICE.

July 7.

BOMBAY.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Mr. Wm. Trant has been elected on the managing committee of this institute in place of Mr. John Ryan, who has gone to England.

A LARGE amount of gunpowder is said to have been discovered by one of the clerks of the Customs department to have been passed irregularly, and without payment of Customs duties. An investigation is being made into the matter.

THE Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company are now running upon their local trains the new punkah fitted carriages. They are fairly successful. A good deal, of course, depends upon the punkah coolie who has to be kept up to the mark, which is always a matter of some little difficulty.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—A European seaman, named Julius Jondars, of the British ship St. Andrews, was on Saturday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman.

THE annual report on the state of crime in the town and island of Bombay for 1876 shows a considerable diminution of crime by Europeans, Indo-Britons, and native Christians. The proportion of convictions obtained in cases brought before the magistrates by the executive police was 93 per cent.—a fact very creditable to the Police.

THE DHOBIES OF BOMBAY have now been removed to the new washing place on the Mahaluxmee flats, and are to pay the same terms as those on the old *ghat*, as their laundry is called by the natives, namely Re. 3 a stall. They said that they had no drying ground at Mahaluxmee, but we understand that the Municipal Commissioner is in communication with the Collector of Bombay to allot a sufficient plot of ground to enable the washermen to dry their linen. Having been thus assured, they have resumed their avocations.

FOUNDLING HOUSE.—An influential meeting was held at Nasick on the 24th June, Rao Bahadur Gopal Row Hury opening the business of the meeting by stating that the scheme of a foundling-house for infants who otherwise would be killed by drugs and other means had been considered in many places, and it had been tried at Pundhurpore by Mr. Lalshunkar Umashunkar. The reports of that institution for two years showed that it had succeeded very well, and it was advisable that there should be similar institutions at other places. He had purposely come to Nasick to urge the necessity of it on the people, and agreed to pay the expenses of the institution for the first half year. Subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 114 were put down in the list on the spot.

THE SUSPICIOUS STORY.—Satisfactory results have attended the enquiry made by the detective police in the matter of the Hindoo clerk of the Kojah firm of Messrs. Allybhoy Tyebjee & Co., who lost Rs. 2,500 in notes belonging to that firm which were entrusted to him to be paid into the Bank. The whole amount was recovered from a cooly, who, it appears, picked the notes up in the presence of two other coolies. They the proposed that the first named should retain the notes which were to be subsequently shared amongst them. The three were consequently charged on Saturday last before Mr. W. Webb, with dishonestly appropriating the said currency notes, and on conviction were each sentenced to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

BILL BROKERS.—The brokerage question in Calcutta is being hotly discussed, the brokers there trying to maintain their ground against some attempts to reduce the present percentages. It is said that they are a superior race to brokers in the rest of the world. Here is the latest thrust at them by a Calcutta merchant:—"The question of reduction of brokerage will, I hope, be taken up by the Chamber of Commerce Committee. Does it not seem absurd that bill brokerage should be ½ per cent. in Bombay and ¼ per cent. in Calcutta? The brokers' argument in favour of the continuance of the latter rate seems to be that in Calcutta brokers are better fed and clothed than elsewhere, and should therefore get higher rates of brokerage. Their premise may be true, but I have never heard that brokers in Bombay do their business on an empty stomach in Calcutta. If the present number of brokers cannot get a living if bill brokerage is reduced to ¼ per cent., let some of them take to other trades. I do not think they will be much missed. Brokerage on seeds is, I believe, ¼ per cent. in Bombay, while here it is 1 per cent. Other articles are weighed in the same way, but if a clean sweep of all excessive brokerage charges cannot be made at once, let us begin with bill brokerage, which has long been marked down for reduction."

ALLEGED NEGLECT OF THE MALABAR CO., LIMITED.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday last, Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, and laid the following information against the directors, treasurers, and managers of the Malabar Co. The informant was accompanied by Mr. H. Cleveland, the public prosecutor. Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy said—I am Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay. Under the provisions of section 49 of the Indian Co.'s Act of 1866, every registered company is required every year to call a general meeting of shareholders, and lay before it a balance sheet and file the same in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. The Malabar Co., Limited, is in default in having failed to file a balance sheet made up to 31st Dec. 1876. On the 23rd Feb. last, a letter was addressed by me to Messrs. Forbes and Co., treasurers and managers of the Malabar Co., requesting them to file the balance sheet within a month from the date of that letter, to which no answer was received. Subsequently another letter was written by me to them requesting them to send the balance sheet without loss of time, to which also no answer was received. I again addressed to the same firm a third letter on the 28th May last, stating that to obviate further proceedings the account might be filed within a week. On the 30th May, a letter was received from the said Messrs. Forbes and Co. stating that the delay in sending their balance sheet was owing to the annual meeting not having been held. Having waited for some time, on the 5th June last, a letter was again addressed by me to the said firm requesting them to inform me when they expected to call the meeting and file the balance sheet, to which no reply has yet been received. I therefore pray that the said Messrs. Forbes and Co., treasurers and managers of the above Co., and also John Macfarlane, William Fredrick Knapp, Charles Henry Buchanan Forbes, and C. W. L. Jackson, Esqs., directors of the said Co. be summoned and be dealt with according to law. His Worship granted the application, and ordered summonses to be issued returnable on Wednesday, the 18th inst.

THE VOLUNTEER CORPS.—We feel that we are but doing our duty, when we express our thanks to His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, the Governor, for the ardour with which he has thrown himself into the work of promoting the formation of a Corps in the city of Bombay, advocating the formation of a Bombay Volunteer Corps. Our Governor has had his eye upon Bombay for many years past, even when he was a thousand miles away from us; he knows our capabilities and also our weak points. When he therefore advises the formation of a Volunteer Corps among the Europeans and Eurasians of this city, we should be sorry to hang back and find excuses for not shouldering the musket. Our Governor sets us all the example how to preserve health and to make a good figure in life; with him time, place, and mode are made to keep their right position—he commands them, not they him.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

LADIES' GOLF.—Bombay and Poona are working up the agony to introduce golf for ladies. Our account of the success of ladies' golf at Bangalore, has induced the local papers of those two cities to stir up the respective gymkhanas to introduce the game for ladies. We hope in time to be able to chronicle a golf tournament between the ladies clubs of Bombay, Poona and Bangalore.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

A CODE of regulations for the British Medical Service in India has been approved by the Viceroy, and issued to officers concerned. It is concise, clear, and very portable, being in every way an improvement on the cumbrous volume it supersedes. It is the work of Surgeon-Major Ogilvy, Army Medical Department, Secretary to the Surgeon-General. The chapters on sanitation deserve special notice from their comprehensive treatment of this important subject.—*Pioneer.*

A DANGEROUS FORT.—A European ship-master or seaman may have his throat cut from ear to ear by the Moplahs who swarm at Nasrakol, and not a single police peon will be at hand to arrest the murderer. About a month ago we heard of a European ship-master having been mobbed and threatened with violence if he would not forthwith settle a bill for supplying ballast, the correctness of which the captain questioned. Seeing that his life was in jeopardy, he had no other alternative but to yield to their demands. The latest instance of a British ship-master being similarly treated occurred only on Wednesday the 27th ult. The commander of the s. s. Paladin, which brought cargo of rice, engaged a gang of moplahs to discharge the same. A thousand bags were landed by his own crew, and the remainder by the moplahs. On their presenting a bill for landing the whole of the cargo, the captain objected to pay it on the ground that as 1,000 bags had been landed by his own men they had no right to claim any hire for landing them. He expressed his readiness, on the presentation of a modified bill, to discharge it at once. The moplahs would not listen to this very reasonable proposal, and crowded round the captain, threatening to murder him if their claim was not forthwith satisfied. There can be no doubt that the captain would have been severely thrashed, but for the interference of Mr. Carlos, the Customs Superintendent, and some of the merchants' clerks. They managed somehow to effect the escape of the captain from the clutches of the moplahs, but not before he consented to pay the full amount of the bill. The Dawan need not be surprized if one day a British ship-master or seaman is actually murdered. We shall then probably see the police and other arrangements placed on a more satisfactory footing.—*Cochin Argus*, June 30.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. Byculla. In. cts.
Saturday, July 7, up to 6 a.m.	0 1		0 0	
Sunday, July 8	0 0		0 0	
Previously registered	36 54		23 55	29 57
Total up to date ...	36 55		28 55	29 61
Fall up to 8th July 1876	15 25		14 61	18 21

THE FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOL.

WE are glad to see that the Fort Christian School is in possession of its new school-house on the Esplanade. After being located many years in an unpretending upper storey in the Fort, we can hardly understand how it came to be possessed of so beautiful a building, unless we refer to its history. When schools were scarce and the public conscience had indifferent as to teaching, Mr. Fletcher, the then senior Chaplain, always interested in education, ventured to make an experiment, to which Sir Bartle Frere, equally interested, gave not only the sanction but the support of Government by the gift of a site, and a sum of money. The Fort Christian School as it now stands is the result of this experiment. Other schools have since been established, such as the Scotch and the Diocesan, but these are intended solely for European and Eurasian children. The Fort Christian School alone made the venture of European and native side by side, and this peculiarity of its constitution, originated by Mr. Fletcher, and confirmed by the High Court, has been up to this time beneficial to both parties. The Lady Superintendent, we understand, has never found any difficulty in this arrangement, and we heartily wish her success in her labour of love in the new home, which is an undoubted ornament to the Esplanade. We are glad to hear that His Excellency the Governor has promised to open the School when the whole building shall be completed, an honour hardly expected but all the more prized. We would ask all friends who have at heart the welfare of so excellent an institution, and who approve the principles on which it is conducted, to assist the Lady Superintendent by contributing towards the supply of necessary furniture.

THE STRANGE INCIDENT AT THE TOWER OF SILENCE.

WITH reference to our account of a circumstance that happened about two weeks ago at the Tower of Silence, an esteemed correspondent sends us the following:—

"Regarding your account of this rumour, I have made personal enquiries of a committee appointed by the members of the Parsee Punchayet to investigate into the truth or otherwise of what occurred at the tower on the 23rd June (not 27th as alleged by you), and I have consulted the official records of that body; the result is that I find there was no truth in the story of a supposed deceased person having revived there, and that been killed by the *nasessalars* (corpse-bearers). This denial is authentic, it having been gathered from those who were present on the spot. It appears that on the morning of the 23rd ult. three bodies were carried there, two of which were placed in the big tower, and the third in another. The 23rd was a very rainy day, and the bearers, to avoid a little extra trouble and not liking to risk slipping with their burden, placed the body too near the door of the tower. In the evening, when another body was conveyed to the said tower, the bearers could not open the door sufficiently on account of the body which was placed there in the morning obstructing it. The *nasessalars*, from motives of tenderness to the feelings of the mourners, went inside and closed the door, and then removed the body sufficiently away so as to admit of the bier being taken in. When they came out, one of the mourners enquired as to the cause of their having been detained longer inside the tower than usual. The answer given was evasive, and this gave rise to various suspicions and surmises. This trivial incident soon became amplified into the story of a body having revived and then been killed, according to some Parsee tradition justifying the practice, that if a person supposed to be dead were allowed to come out again alive, pestilence would be spread over the land. But the Parsees of the present generation are too enlightened to believe in such practice; on the contrary, some fifty years ago, when the late Sett Framjee Cowasjee built a tower, he directed a stone ladder to be built inside so as to enable any person reviving to climb up and get out of the baneful place. There is, too, a standing order of the Punchayet, that a reward of Rs 120 will be given to any bearer who will assist a person regaining life in the tower to get out. In other towers, there are chains inside falling down the length of the wall to effect the same purpose.

"The instance you cite of a Parsee having got out of a tower near Surat is quite authentic. There is a village called Umolee near Surat, where a Parsee named Bomanje Sorabjee Patel, who was supposed to be dead at 10 a.m., was hurried to the tower by 4 p.m. the same day. Towards the evening he revived from a state of syncope, and scrambled up the tower, but was not able to jump down without danger, the height being about twenty feet. A shepherd, happening to pass by, gave him the needful assistance, and landed him safely. He did not, however, venture to go to his own family, but sought refuge in a neighbouring village, where he is still living."

THE MAHALUXMEE MURDER CASE.

THE point reserved by the learned Judge, the Hon. Mr. Justice Atkinson, on the application of Mr. Inverarity, counsel for Petamber Jeena, the second prisoner in this case, came before a full Court consisting of the Hon. Sir Michael Westropp, C. J., Sir Chas. Sargent and Mr. Justice Atkinson.

Mr. Inverarity read the case submitted by the learned Judge of the Sessions Court, which stated that at the commencement of the trial Mr. Inverarity moved for a separate trial on the ground that his client would be prejudiced by a joint inquiry. The Advocate General, for the Crown, objected to a separate trial, and the application was refused. His (Mr. Inverarity's) reason for making the application was that he might wish to put questions which Mr. Gill, for the other prisoner, might object to and Mr. Gill might wish to put questions which, on behalf of his client, he would have been obliged to object to. The case of the first prisoner was that the other man, Petamber Jeena, had committed the murder, and the case of Petamber Jeena was that the act was that of the first prisoner. The two prisoners were tried together, and during the trial, Mr. Inverarity wished to be allowed to ask one of the witnesses, the *reckla* driver, a question to which the Advocate General and Mr. Gill both objected. The learned Judge decided that the question could not be put, and at the close of the trial, Mr. Inverarity renewed his application, asking to have the witness recalled, and the question put to him. The learned Judge again refused, but at Mr. Inverarity's request, reserved the point for the decision of a full Court. The question now before the Court was whether the learned Judge of the Sessions Court was right in refusing to allow the question to be put, and whether the result of the trial as regarded the second prisoner, Petamber Jeena, was materially affected by the rejection of that question. The question Mr. Inverarity wished to put was—'Did not the Police peon place Runchordas (the first prisoner) in your *reckla*, and did not he say that he had killed a man and that another man had run away?' Mr. Inverarity now urged that if the prisoners had been tried separately he should have been perfectly at liberty to put this question, and that the fact of their being tried together did not warrant it being thought that it should not be put, and the jury ought to have been told that they must not take it into their consideration as affecting the first prisoner, because it was a confession made to a policeman and while in the custody of the police. If the Court should decide against him on this point, he should probably move in arrest of judgment, on the ground that there ought to have been a separate trial and that it was impossible to decide what effect it would have had on their minds if it had been before them. He contended that the Court had not power to review the whole case, but must quash the conviction.

At the sitting of the Court after lunch, the Chief Justice said the case could not be allowed to go back to the jury. When evidence had been improperly admitted or improperly rejected, it was not the practice to send the case back to the jury; but it was the invariable practice to review it. The Court had the power to review the present case. Mr. Inverarity was therefore asked to go into the facts of the case.

Mr. Inverarity said this was the first case that had come before the Court, in which evidence had been improperly rejected. The effect in such a case was more serious than when evidence was improperly admitted. In the latter case, it could easily be eliminated; but in the former, no one could say what effect the rejected evidence would have had on the mind of the jury, if it had been admitted. Now, the learned counsel's defence before the jury was that the first prisoner was the man who killed the deceased; and that his client was either not present at all, or if he was,

Bombay, Bengal in which presidency towns [illegible] two departments, to each [illegible] good salary and an [illegible] will naturally be considered [illegible] the service, and will be held by senior and [illegible] for limited periods. For administrative [illegible] to marine office will be formed in the [illegible] Secretariat of the Government, a selected [illegible] officer placed in charge as Assistant Secretary. [illegible] arrangement will be in keeping with the general purpose of the Marine Service, which, prepared for the emergencies of war, will none the less be generally employed on transport, mail, police, and inspection duty. Such a service may naturally be considered as auxiliary to the military services of the State.

So much for the general outlines of the new service. The minor regulations relating to pay and allowance, uniform, leave, pension, the conditions of advancement, and the detailed organization of dockyards and other shore establishments, are being worked out by a Committee now assembled at Simla; and constituted as this Committee is, we may fairly expect to find that without neglecting the interests of Government the conditions of the service will be framed in a liberal spirit, and be found acceptable by the officers. Commander Robinson is, as we have stated, a member of this Committee, and the mere fact of his selection is a guarantee that the claims of his old comrades of the Indian Navy will receive every consideration. One paragraph of the resolution we cordially welcome,—the guarantee as regards present incumbents. These are to retain their present appointments and allowances pending final orders. The ranks of a commissioned service would not naturally include all the present employés, but it may be remembered that they were called into the service to supply a want, and have in most cases performed their duties faithfully and satisfactorily. We may therefore fairly express a hope that if not hereafter selected for commission in the Indian Marine, they may be allowed to complete their service under their existing covenant, or be dealt with in a liberal manner.

We believe that as the various recommendations of the Committee receive the sanction of the Government and the Secretary of State, they will form a complete code of regulations for the service, and that so soon as the necessary Bill shall have passed Parliament, an Act will be added for the better government of the service, also a code of disciplinary regulations, the want of which has been long felt. On the whole, judging from the information now before before us, we may congratulate the Government on having laid the foundation of a really good service. It will assuredly offer an honourable career to all accepting employment under its flag, and will doubtless in good time show itself a worthy successor of the late Indian Navy, from whose ashes it is taking its rise.

The forthcoming resolution, if we are rightly informed, does not confine itself to the general Marine Service only, but alludes incidentally to other important services no less essential to the welfare of India. Throughout India there are duties to be performed in connection with harbours and rivers, ferries, pilot services, light vessels, and so on, which require nautical experience for their discharge. While dealing with these services, however, the resolution draws a line between those of an imperial and those of a local character. To the former are to be given all establishments and vessels of sufficient importance, whether paid out of local or provincial funds, to come under the imperial Government; while others of less importance are to be made over to the local administrations to be entirely under their orders, except as regards the nomination of superior appointments if any are concerned. All important appointments such as those of Masters Attendant and Harbour Masters (to be styled in future Port Officers), whose duties appertain to the Mercantile Marine and the Board of Trade, are, under certain regulations, to be reserved for selected officers of the Marine Service who are to hold them for fixed periods, still retaining all their privileges of advancement in their original service. It is clearly for the benefit of the service that officers should have turns of duty both on shore and afloat. Pilot establishments are to be relegated to local authorities or harbour commissioners. The highly important Pilot Service of the Hooghly river thus secures immunity from all interference which might endanger its efficiency. Nothing is said in the resolution of the Marine Survey Department. This was only dissociated from the Marine Service in order that, like the Military Survey Department, the two departments of survey might be brought under one administrative head. As a matter of administration this may be convenient; but to avoid jealousy between two rival Marine Services of the same Government, we hope that, borrowing a leaf from the military system, they may be so far amalgamated to admit of the Survey Department being recruited from the Marine, thus forming virtually one service and adding to the efficiency of both.—*The Pioneer.*

ASSAULT ON A JEWESS.

On Thursday last, the Calcutta Court of the Senior Magistrate, Mr. Dickens, was crowded to excess by the members of the Jewish community of Calcutta, to hear the investigation of a case, in which an elderly Jewish gentleman, a Mr. J. Mosely, was charged with having attempted to kiss a Miss Leah Loddi in the Synagogue. The complainant, a very attractive young lady of some seventeen summers, was present in court. Mr. Trevelyan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Carrippiet, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Hart with Mr. Gunnesh Chunder Chunder appeared for the defence. In opening the case, Mr. Trevelyan said that, the defendant John Mosely to all appearances, a man advanced in years, was charged with having on the 10th June last, at the Jewish Synagogue, Circular-road, used criminal force to the complainant Miss Leah Loddi, knowing it to be likely that he would thereby outrage her modesty. Mr. Trevelyan then briefly narrated the facts of the case, which are set forth in full in the evidence of the complainant.

Miss Leah Loddi deposed that she is the daughter of one Absalom Loddi. On the 10th June last, she left her house in company with Hannah Joseph to perform a vow of kissing the Bible in the Synagogue. On the way to the Synagogue, the defendant met them, and in reply to a question he put to Hannah Joseph, was told where they were going. He then asked if the complainant was Loddi's daughter and was informed that she was. He followed them there. Mrs. Joseph remained below stairs, while the defendant voluntarily procured a key and opened one of the doors of the Synagogue. He followed the complainant upstairs, and when they got in, he said that he had paid one rupee so as to get her the key to enter, at the same time mentioning that he ought to get a commission. She asked what commission he expected, he said, a kiss. She then told him he ought to be ashamed of himself to make such a request. He then attempted to take a kiss by force and a struggle ensued. He then pinned the young lady down to a sofa by her arms, and was just about to come off an easy victor, when she administered a well timed kick, and prevented him from succeeding. She called out loudly to him to let go, and screamed once or twice. In the end she got away from him and was going out when he caught hold of her again. She succeeded in shaking him off. On her way down, she met Mr. Joseph on the stairs and went home. She related all the circumstances to her mother, and reported the matter at the police thannah.

In cross-examination by Mr. Gunesh Chunder Chundrz, the complainant said that her father once brought a charge against one Mr. Peters. She did not know whether it was for kissing her. She knew to the best of her belief that Peters begged her father's pardon, and was therefore let off.

The mother of the complainant was then called, and deposed, that she was Miss Loddi's mother. On the 10th June, her daughter left home to go to the Synagogue. After an absence of about half an hour, she returned in a very excited state and told her the circumstances of this outrage on her. She went to the thannah and laid a complaint.

The Magistrate—How old is she now?

Witness—Seventeen. My daughter is already betrothed. (General regret expressed by all.)

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Gunnesh Chunder then addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant. He submitted that the only evidence was that of the complainant herself, and if the Court would regard what the mother related as having been told her by her daughter when the latter returned home, it may be regarded as corroborative evidence if any at all. He then asked the Court to look at the defendant and consider if it was likely that he would attempt to ravish a young woman. He would produce witnesses to speak to the prisoner's good character, and hoped that the Court would consider with extreme doubtfulness the evidence given for the prosecution. He then called two witnesses, a Mr. Jacob Cohen, an old money-lender, and another old gentleman who was warden of the Synagogue. Both of these witnesses spoke well of the accused, and said that they had never heard that he had ever been guilty of any impudence with women. Both spoke to his being a poor man.

In reply Mr. Trevelyan very briefly stated to the Court, that fact of the defendant being an old man, was not enough to protect him from a charge of snatching a kiss from a pretty young girl. He would only suggest to the Court the length of time which had elapsed since the 10th of June and the 4th of July.

His Worship in deciding the case said that, he could not but place reliance on the statements of the complainant, corroborated as it was by the statement of her mother. There was enough to shew that the accused did attempt to kiss the complainant although there did not seem to be any intention of a further outrage. He convicted and fined the defendant Rs. 30.—*Statesman.*

CURE OF SNAKE BITE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STATESMAN."

SIR,—I herewith forward a case of recovery from the bite of a young cobra which occurred in my garden house the day before yesterday:

At about quarter to seven in the morning the *matvance*, in my employ, was bit by a full grown *cobra di capella* at the outer part or below the external malleolus of the left ankle joint. The part bitten had distinct marks of both the upper and lower jaw teeth, and there was oozing of sanious fluid; also the skin or external epidermis was peeled off in two or more places. I attended to the patient about a quarter of an hour after the occurence.

Treatment.—Tight ligature was instantly applied by me extending from the lower up to the middle part of the leg. Also I purposely left a space of six inches between the lower limit of the ligature and the bitten part, on professional grounds too numerous to detail herein. I washed the part (*i.e.*, the wounds and the adjacent or surrounding surface of the skin) with plenty of cold water and then scarified it with a sharp edged knife, cutting only skin deep, longitudinally and horizontally or transversely, each cut being from three to four inches in length continued over the surrounding parts about 2 inches all round the bitten peri. During scarification a continuous washing with cold water, and squeezing out the surface blood of the skin from below the parts ligatured was kept up for a few minutes, after which I applied nitrate of silver or lunar caustic *freely* so that a piece of it about the size of ¾ of an inch was dissolved by constant rubbing over the bites and the surrounding parts. After the operation, a dose of one dram of sal volatile and a compound of ounces of brandy diluted with water was given as a draught, and the patient advised to resume her work. The pulse counted 90 and upwards in a minute; respiration natural, and there was no nausea.

2nd July A.M.—Patient and her babe, aged 7 months and nursed by her, continue well.

Vesp.—Body warmer than natural, and vomitted four times owing to the inflammation of the lower part of the left leg and ankle. The ligature found to have been loosened and partly opened by the patient, hence it was removed this morning. The infant is doing very well.

I have no doubt as regards the full bite inflicted by a fresh, wild, and strong cobra, and complete success of the plan of treatment adopted herein; but as regards therapeutical grounds upon which I had reasons to base the above treatment, I shall render in detail. I have also reason to believe that if this plan of treatment is adopted in every case of poisonous snake bite, notwithstanding the lapse of time between the bite and the patient applying for treatment, a similar success will follow.

A. SOLOMON, M.D., F.R.C.S., L.M.,
Calcutta, July 1877. Edinburgh University.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815 AND IN INDIA IN 1842.

BOMBAY PRICE LIST.—(INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES.)

The amount of Duty and Dues on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, &c., at per care of one doz. qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—

On Clarets and Burgundies, Rs. 2; German Still Wines, Sherries, and Ports, Rs. 3; Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5; Spirits and Cordials, Rs. 8. Town Dues, As 8 per case.

These Cash Charges we cover in our Prices by general request, but include no Profit on the Advance, nor can we take Discount off them.

BOMBAY HOUSE:—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICES:—5, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C., AND 44, MARK LANE, CITY, E.C.
CALCUTTA HOUSE:—10, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA. | BORDEAUX HOUSE:—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

THE ADMIRALTY,
OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. LINES,
THE P. & O. Co., AND THE B. I. S. N. Co. FOR SOME OF THEIR SHIPS.

Seventy Regimental Messes, and the undermentioned Club Houses, &c. &c.

THE BOMBAY.	THE ATHENÆUM.	THE CAWNPORE.	THE TIRHOOT PLANTERS.
THE REFORM.	THE HIMALAYA.	THE SIRHIND.	THE WESTERN INDIA
THE WINDHAM.	THE NYNEE TAL.	THE TUTICORIN.	

MEMO OF TERMS.

An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE
3 months' Credit, without Discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value

N. B.—Forwarding Charges we add. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when dispatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine, Spirits, &c., &c., that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

To prevent delay, Constituents when ordering are requested, in the event of any particular Brand not being in stock, to state whether the nearest quality may be substituted.

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street and Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.

BORDEAUX—Red.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid.			IN BOTTLE.		CREDIT. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid.	
Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.				Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
31 0	33 0		CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON	After Dinner	32 8	34 8
26 4	28 4		,, RAUZAN		27 8	29 8
23 8	25 8		,, PALMER	Wines	24 8	26 8
17 12	22 8		,, LAROSE		21 8	23 8
17 12	19 12		St. JULIEN	Dinner Wines	16 8	20 8
15 12	17 12		CANTENAC		16 8	18 8
14 0	15 12		ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		14 8	16 8
11 8	13 8		PETIT MEDOC, Excellent for Breakfast		12 0	14 0
11 8	...		PAUILLAC do. do. Cup		11 8	...
CASH.					Per 45 Gals. Hdhs. duty paid.	
46 Gals. Hdhs.					Rs. A.	
Rs. A.						
254 4			ST. JULIEN		276 0	
223 8			CANTENAC		242 0	
181 4			ST. ESTEPHE		195 0	
131 12			MEDOC		140 0	

Of these we keep no stock, but import for order.

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
23 8	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor, Red	23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white cap	18 8	20 8

BURGUNDY—Red.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
30 8	32 8	CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	32 8	34 0
25 8	26 12	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	26 0	28 0
21 8	23 0	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	22 0	24 0
17 12	...	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	18 8	...
37 4	...	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	39 0	...

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
25 0	26 12	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, Superior	26 0	28 0
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	17 8	19 8
18 4	...	VERMOUTH	19 0	...

SHERRY.

We call special attention to these—

Per doz Qts.			Per doz Qts. Rs. A.
36 12		AMONTILLADO A 1. rare old	gold seal 38 8
35 0		AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	black seal 36 8
32 4		MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry	black seal 27 8
27 4		AMOROSO, full flavoured soft pale	black seal 28 8
24 8		VINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal 25 8
23 8		OLOROSO, nutty and dry	green seal 24 8
21 8		MANZANILLA	red seal 22 8
20 8		PALE, dry medium	yellow seal 21 8
19 12		VINO DE PASTE, remarkably pale and very dry	pale cask 21 8
16 12		A GOOD DINNER WINE	white seal 17 8
16 12		MARSALA VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour	yellow seal 17 8
35 12		MADEIRA, E. P., very superior	black seal 37 8
31 0		MADEIRA, Excellent Wine	red seal 32 8

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

4 Gals. per Jar.	13½ Gals. Octaves.	27 Gals. Quarter Hhds.	54 Gals. Hhds.		4 Gals. per Jar.	13½ Gals. Octaves.	27 Gals. Quarter Hhds.	54 Gals. Hhds.
Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
47 4	123 0	238 13	468 8	Vino Puro	44 8	134 0	260 0	510 0
42 0	112 4	217 8	429 8	Manzanilla	40 0	122 0	234 0	460 0
35 8	103 4	200 4	387 12	Yellow Seal	37 0	112 0	217 0	420 0
34 8	94 4	180 4	351 12	Vino de Pasto	36 0	102 0	195 0	380 0
32 12	79 12	151 8	297 12	White Seal	34 0	86 0	163 0	320 0

The Quarter-Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical
Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Rs. 1-8 or Rs. 4, extra.

CHAMPAGNE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
48 0	50 12	WACHTER'S PRINCE OF WALES' PLUME, "Extra Dry," so labelled	50 0	53 0
47 0	50 0	FINEST DRY, a Grand Wine	49 0	52 0
29 12	...	WACHTER'S PRINCE OF WALES PLUME, per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 0	...
40 4	43 0	FINE DRY SPARKLING	42 0	45 0
30 8	...	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light particularly dry	32 0	...
24 0	...	FINEST SPARKLING SAUMUR	25 0	...

SPARKLING GERMAN WINE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
43 0	44 8	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	44 0	46 8
33 12	35 0	HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	,, EXCELLENT WINE	30 0	...
42 0	44 8	MOSELLE NONPAREIL (extra quality)	44 0	46 8
32 12	35 0	MOSELLE MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	30 0	...

STILL GERMAN WINE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 4	48 4	HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	,, MARCOBRUNNER	40 8	...
32 8	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	34 0	...
28 12	30 8	HOCK RUDESHEIMER, MELLOW	30 0	32 0
24 0	26 0	,, HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	25 0	27 0
18 12	21 8	,, LAUBENHEIMER, light refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	26 8	28 8
28 4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL, most pleasing Wine	30 8	...
29 12	31 8	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate superior flavor	31 0	33 0

PORT.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
35 0	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	36 8	...
25 4	27 4	INVALD'S full-bodied gold Capsule	26 8	28 8
21 8	23 8	DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal soft and mature	22 8	23 8
18 12	20 12	A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	19 8	21 8
22 8	...	SACRAMENTAL WINE	23 8	...

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per dozen. Rs. A.		Our duty paid Prices are:—		Per Dozen Rs. A.
24 12	*	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy		25 8
13 4		In Flasks		13 12
8 0		Half flasks		8 4
26 8	**	White Capsule, delicate flavor		27 8
14 4		Do. In Flasks ,, ,,		14 12
30 0	***	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale		31
16 0		Do. In Flasks		16
32 12	****	Black Capsule, superior old pale, the finest imported		34 0
17 4		Do. In Flasks		18 0
42 4		BLACK CAP, extra superior rare old		44 0
21 4		RUM, the finest old Jamaica		22 0
19 8		Do. fine "Pineapple"		20 0
21 4		GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		22 0
21 4		FIELD'S GIN		22 0
24 12		WHISKY SCOTCH, Fine old extra quality		25 8
22 4		WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old pure		23 0
17 8		GENEVA, in flasks, the best		18 0
15 12		SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL		16 0

Per Gal without Jar. Rs. A.		CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC IN JARS.	Per Gal without Jar. Rs. A.
13 8		COGNAC, * * * *	14 0
11 12		,, * * *	12 0
9 12		,, * *	10 0
9 4		,, *	9 8

The Jars can be returned for refilling. An allowance of price for the Jar willbe made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jar	1 Gallon	Rs. 2 0 Each.
Do. do.	2 ,,	,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do.	4 ,,	,, 4 0 ,,

Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

LIQUEURS.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 8	48 8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48 0	50 0
6 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	7 0	...
5 12	...	Do. YELLOW ,,	6 0	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA best	52 0	56 0
46 8	...	NOYAU DE MARTINIQUE	48 0	...
36 8	...	CREME DE NOYAU	38 0	...
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8	40 8
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS	20 8	...
29 4	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	30 8	...
...	27 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURES, CHOICE	...	28 0

July, 1877.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs. a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7 0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8 0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8 0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8 0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8 0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8 0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8 0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7 8
Drab Soft High Crown	8 0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8 0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5 8
Drab Shell Hats	10 0
Black Silk Dress	13 8

HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20 0
The New Spike for Infantry	7 0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10 0
Gilt Chin Chains	6 0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13 0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13 8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13 8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18 0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10 0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10 0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10 0
Drab Felt Milton Hats	6-8 to 8 0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices:—

CASK, containing	8 dozen Pints	Rs.	16 0
,, ,,	6 ,, Quarts	,,	18 0
,, ,,	4 ,, ,,	,,	13 0

APOLLINARIS
A NATURAL MINERAL
PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER
FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN. WATER.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—"A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of TROPICAL CLIMATES."—*British Medical Journal.*

"Possesses organic purity in the highest degree, wholly charged with its own Natural Gas. The production of the spring is equivalent to 40,000,000 of quart bottles per annum."—J. A. WANKLYN, V. Pres. of the Society of Public Analysts, &c., &c.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"FAR SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY MANUFACTURED AERATED WATERS."—*Medical Times.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited PROPOSTY for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record.*

"APOLLINARIS WATER has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Particularly valuable to Indians having or fearing a touch of liver or disordered digestion."—*Practitioner.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General Macpherson M.D., late H. M. Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells," &c., writes: "The advantage of Apollinaris Water is THE CERTAINTY OF ITS PURITY. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."

Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes: "Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."

Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in 8o la Water Bottles which can readily be sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that Bottles have SMITH, BILBROUGH & Co.'s name on the Label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.

OF ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with analyses, Prices, &c., on application to Agents:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N.W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

FURTHER REDUCTION.—PRICE LIST NOW READY.

		Rs.	as.	p.
BRANDY, Hennessey's *** Star	per doz.	33	0	0
,, Exshaw's No. 1	,,	36	0	0
CLARET, St. Julien	quarts ,,	9	8	0
,, ,,	pints ,,	5	8	0
,, Medoc	quarts ,,	11	0	0
,, ,,	pints ,,	6	4	0
,, St. Estephe	quarts ,,	13	0	0
,, ,,	pints ,,	7	4	0
BACON	per lb.	0	13	0
HAM	,,	0	13	0

All kinds of European Stores in Stock at low rates.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.

RINGS.

Oh! how many torments lie in the small circle of a wedding-ring!"—CIBBER.

WEDDING RINGS, of pure unalloyed country gold, solid and durable, each ..... Rs. 9 & 10
NOTE.—A MORE MASSIVE RING, which uses up considerably more gold, has lately came into vogue. Price according to thickness, from ..... ,, 14 to 25
THE GIMMAL WEDDING RING we often make to order. It is composed of twin or double hoops, which, though each is twisted, fit so exactly one into the other that when united they form but one circlet, each ..... ,, 16 to 25
DIAMOND HALF-HOOP RINGS, set with 5 choice Brilliants; also set with 5 Emeralds, Rubies, Opals, Turquoises or Pearls. Prices vary entirely in accordance with the beauty, size, and value of the Gems, each from ..... ,, 100 to 1,000
GEM RINGS, fancy enamelled, or plainly mounted, set with stones of different kinds, from ..... ,, 20 to 200
SIGNET RINGS, engraved of gold, or set with Blood-stone, Sardonyx, &c., from ..... ,, 18 to 75
LADIES' SIGNET RINGS, small and pretty, all gold, or enamelled, or set with stones, from ..... ,, 20 to 40
MOURNING RINGS, black enamelled, and generally with glass box for hair, from ... ,, 25 to 50
MOURNING RINGS, set with Diamonds, or Pearls, or both, from ..... ,, 35 to 200
RINGS FOR HAIR. There are two kinds, one with a recess covered by glass, the other a band Ring, with the hair plaited round, from ..... ,, 12 to 35
MASONIC RINGS, engraved with devices. These are generally Signet Rings, upon the stones of which the emblems are cut; or enamelled in colours upon all gold, from ..... ,, 30 to 80
PUZZLE, SECRET BOX, and other fancy Rings, from ..... ,, 20 to 40
GOLD KEEPERS OR GUARD RINGS, in a variety of patterns, from ..... ,, 12 to 30
POESIE RINGS, with enamelled Mottos, a host of quaint conceits, each ..... ,, 25

"About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring
That she did give me; whose posy was
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife, 'Love me, and leave me not.'"—
Shakespere.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

FOOTBALL, POLO JERSEYS, &c.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just Landed their Special Shipment for the coming season. They are of the best manufacture, fast colours, and may be relied upon for strength and wear:—

FINE WHITE LAMB'S WOOL, all Sizes		
,, SCARLET	,, ,,	Rs. 6-8 each.
,, LIGHT BLUE	,, ,,	
,, BLUE and WHITE MERINO STRIPED		
,, SCARLET	,, ,,	
SILK for KUMMERBANDS to match all the above colours		,, 2-0 yard.
WHITE CASHMERE MUFFLERS		,, 3-8 each.
WHITE HONEY COMB LONG SCARVES		,, 2-8 ,,
KNICKERBOCKER HOSE, RIBBED COTTON, MERINO and REAL HAND KNIT		,, 4-8 to 6-8 Pair.

CRICKETING, BOATING SUITS, &c.

BEST SAXONY TWILLED FLANNEL, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted Coat and Trousers ..... Rs. 35-0

Suits Trimmed to Match Club Colours.

WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS, Collars attached, thoroughly shrunk ..... Rs 8-8

LESS TEN PER CENT. PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c:

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE MACHINE

WITH THE NEW **CONGELATOR** FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE
TO BE HAD ONLY FROM

S. Rose & Co., Bombay.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use and never gets out of order
Full particulars of the *New Congelator* can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine and without contact of Ice with the wine, is an entirely new adaptation. Rs. 25 each and Rs. 15.

The introduction of Messrs. S. Rose & Co.'s apparatus is acknowledged to have supplied a perfect method for cooling Wines or Beer without any risk of injuring the flavor.

Personal Inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the Agents or to the servants of purchasers.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result reducing the water to Ice.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. Do. on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. Do. on Four DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.
Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates.

Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, Leather Washers and all the necessary fittings, kept in stock.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals and on Board-ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within f